

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 9

## Group Chairmen Report At Institute Meeting

THE following statements were authorized by chairmen of the several Groups within the membership of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., at the conclusion of the annual meeting of members in the Biltmore Hotel:

W. J. Vereen

### Chairman, Narrow Sheetings Group

"The Narrow Sheetings Group was the second to be formed within the Institute, having been organized in Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1927.

"One of our chief objectives was to provide as complete statistics and information for our members as was possible. To this end reports from mills not having previously reported to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants were sought as a means of supplementing the excellent work which the association had been doing for approximately two years. The reports from the several mills now made through the Institute are consolidated with those compiled by the Merchants Association so that the combined statistics represent more than 90 per cent of the narrow sheetings production in America.

"In order to make these statistics more useful, the Group has devised a series of charts to show the condition of unfilled orders from week to week. These are sent out by the Institute's statistician, with a summary of reports issued weekly by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. The Institute's statistician is also making a survey of looms and spindles in the narrow sheetings mills, which is approaching completion and which we are confident will prove of great help to mill executives.

"Through its respective contact members, the Group is developing a program of new uses and costs. The Cost Engineer of the Institute has conferred with cost accountants of the Group and a committee has been appointed to study and report on matters of actual practice which have been referred to it.

"I frankly feel that greater progress in general has been made within the first six months of our Narrow Sheetings Group organization than was anticipated at the outset. This has been effected through a splendid spirit of cooperation and willingness on the part of the narrow sheetings manufacturers to

participate fully in the activities of the Institute."

H. R. Fitzgerald

### Chairman, Wide Sheetings Group

"The Institute has performed a distinctly valuable service in the organization of this Group, which prior to that step, had but little statistical information and practically nothing in the direction of common effort.

"Two meetings of the Group have been held, the last one particularly being attended by a very large percentage of the manufacturers of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases, and the outcome of which was the completion of plans for furnishing statistics of production, distribution, stocks on hand, etc., representing approximately 97 per cent of the entire industry. Also there were interesting and helpful discussions of cost accounting practices and a committee was appointed to act with the cost expert of the Institute in making a study of this question and to submit at the next meeting of the Group definite recommendations with a view to compiling a standard form that will enable each manufacturer to arrive at his actual cost.

"There is in the Group a great diversity of methods employed, both in the manufacture and distribution of these products. It is not surprising that some of the large and firmly established manufacturers who have served the trade for several generations should view with hesitance the encroachments of more recently erected plants. It is recognized, however, that the old conception of 'trade secrets,' has lost its virtue if it ever had any and that to know the statistical facts is a valuable safeguard both to the manufacturer and distributor in developing a more healthy and better stabilized market.

"We, therefore, feel that a substantial beginning has been made and that with persistent effort there will be gradual progress in eliminating some of the evils from which both buyer and seller have had to suffer."

B. B. Gossett

### Chairman, Carded Yarn Group

"Prior to the formation of the Carded Yarn Group and the adoption of the Code of Trade Practices, the carded yarn industry had known

little or nothing of mutual effort. Happily, the general disposition now is to work together in every proper way and the Code has given the mills a better feeling about each other because all mills subscribing to it in selling will be using the same sound practices. Likewise, the code has not only given the commission merchants a better feeling about each other, but it has tended to increase their confidence in the mills. Observance of the Code will also put a stop to the vicious and unbusinesslike practice of paying commissions to buyers of yarn and the splitting of commissions, which has heretofore contributed to the general demoralization of the carded yarn business. Strict adherence to the Code by the mills and commission merchants will also benefit the trade because it will give them confidence that sales are being made in accordance with sound practices.

"In brief, through the work of the Group under the able leadership of Walker D. Hines, the president of the Institute, the carded yarn industry is in better condition today, more confident of itself and more hopeful of the future than at any time in its history."

John A. Law

### Chairman, Print Cloth Group

"By reason of the varied character of output the Print Cloth Group is perhaps more representative of the industry than any other group so far formed by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

"It comprises the product of wide looms and narrow looms, of plain looms and fancy looms, producing grey goods and colored goods, with mixtures of silk and of rayon.

"While the two principal centers of print cloth mills are in Massachusetts and South Carolina, almost every cotton manufacturing State is represented in the group.

"It has taken some time to organize the print cloth mills and classify their products but this has been done in such a way that the statistics of nearly 50,000 looms have been added to the group heretofore reporting through the Merchants Association so that data as to cloth woven from the products of 5,500,000 spindles are now tabulated and issued for the guidance of manufacturer, distributor and consumer.

"One of the prime objects of the grouping being the gathering and dissemination of information of common interest, sub-divisions of the Print Cloth Group are already under consideration wherever volume of output justifies, such as print cloth fancies, pajama checks, shade cloths, tobacco cloths, broadcloths and sateens.

"The organization of these sub-divisions is our next step."

### Large Attendance.

One of the most encouraging features of the annual meeting of the Textile Institute was the large attendance. The number of representative mill men from New England and the South, who were present at the meeting, is a reflection of the interest and confidence they have in the Institute work.

Among those who attended were: Baylis G. Aldrich, Forestdale Mfg. Co., Forestdale, R. I.; Robert Amory, Nashua Mfg. Co., Boston; J. A. Atwood, Ponemah Mills, Providence; N. A. Ayer, Cabot Mfg. Co., Boston; H. L. Bailey, Equinox Mills, Boston; A. H. Bahnsen, Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; S. M. Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.; Louis D. Blake, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.

B. H. Borden, American Printing Co., New York City; F. K. Borden, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.; J. W. Bowen, Flint Mills, Fall River; J. T. Broadbent, Meritts Mills, Columbus, Ga.; E. N. Brower, Rockfish Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C.; William H. Buckley, Baltic Mills, Baltic, Conn.; G. H. Buchanan, Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; Morgan Butler, Butler Mill, New Bedford; G. Edward Buxton, B. B. & R. Knight Corp., Providence; C. L. Gilliland, Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa.

Cason J. Calloway, Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; M. L. Cannon, Carolina Textile Corp., Dillon, S. C.; F. L. Carpenter, Davis Mills, Fall River; C. W. Causey, Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; John W. Clark, Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.; P. E. Coleman, Jno. Farnum Co., Philadelphia; Albion C. Cook, Wampanoag Mills, Fall River; Amory Coolidge, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston; Wm. W. Coriell, Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C.; Philip Dana, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook,

(Continued on Page 31)

# Visiting the Shops

E. F. Houghton & Co.

By David Clark

Having business in both Washington and New York, I decided to stop in Philadelphia and visit the plant of E. F. Houghton & Co.

The mill men of the South are interested in the manufacturing processes incident to the production of the machinery, supplies and materials which they buy and in the past I have visited many of the shops and written my impressions under the title, "Visiting the Shops."

I arrived in Philadelphia on the night of September 28th and went to the Pennsylvania Hotel, which is a comparatively new and well operated hotel, not far from the West Philadelphia station.

On Thursday morning, September 29th, I took a train from the West Philadelphia station to the North Philadelphia station. It is the best way to get to North Philadelphia and I wanted to check my grips there, as I intended to leave from North Philadelphia for New York.

It was about a ten-minute taxi drive from the North Philadelphia station to the office of E. F. Houghton & Co., on Somerset street.

I sent my card to G. W. Pressell, the general sales manager, and in a few minutes he came out accompanied by Capt. Aaron Carpenter, a son of Chas. E. Carpenter and a grandson of Aaron A. Carpenter, who was one of the organizers of the business.

Capt. Carpenter is treasurer of the company and gives his special attention to the leather department.

Capt. Carpenter, who saw active service in France, still holds a commission in the Reserves, and had just been called to Washington for a conference with the Quartermaster's Department.

As he had to leave in about two hours and he wanted to personally show me over the leather and belting department, we started out at once.

I found that E. F. Houghton & Co. have about seven different buildings which are scattered about over several blocks with other people owning property in between.

We went first to a warehouse about three blocks away, in which are stored the hides as received.

E. F. Houghton & Co. import practically all the hides they use. Most of the hides come from a section of France which borders on Switzerland, and due to the fact that most of them are received in January and July, the warehouse was not well filled when I visited them.

It seems that hides from that section are not only tougher but are better prepared. They buy the whole hide but before they are shipped the shoulders and bellies are usually cut off and sold in Europe and only the butts are brought over.

They say that bellies and shoulders make good leather for many purposes but they do not consider them good enough for first-class belting.

They usually import 27,500 hides from France and for some purposes buy some American hides.

We next went to the tannery, which is a corner building about half a block away, and there I met the superintendent of the tannery, Mr. Hayes, who is a Harvard graduate.

A tannery does not smell like a flower garden but the processes are very interesting.

The hides are first washed, then soaped and then dehaired with a special chemical which is made by E. F. Houghton & Co.

These processes are accomplished by putting the hides into large wooden drums which revolve.

After going through these processes the hides are put through a machine, something like a card flat grinder, that takes off any flesh that is left on the hide.

Later the hides are treated with chlorine gas and go into a pickling process.

Later they are put into drums and revolve for three days in a solution.

The Vim tan of E. F. Houghton & Co. is a special process that has been the result of years of experience. It is an entirely different process from chrome tanning.

In one of the last processes a black mineral dye is added to the solution and the leather is dyed black.

The dyestuff does not add anything to the quality of the belt and is only for the purpose of a trademark.

All Vim tanned leather is black except a small portion which is dyed brown for comber belts. Black would be just as good but some English comber belts of high quality were brown and the trade got the idea that high quality of comber belt had to be of brown leather.

After the leather has gone through the various tanning processes it passes to rooms above where it is fastened upon stretching boards and then dried.

I may not have described with accuracy all the details of the tanning processes, as they were new to me, but the impression that I received was that every detail was done with care and accuracy and everybody seemed to have the opinion that Vim tanning was a thing apart and that its reputation for quality was something that had to be kept up.

The tanning of leather was not originally a part of the business of E. F. Houghton & Co. and has an interesting history back of it.

E. F. Houghton & Co. did not originally manufacture leather belting, in fact, it was organized for an entirely different line of business.

The company was formed about 1870 by Edwin F. Houghton, Dr. Chas. Houghton and Aaron A. Carpenter, who was a Baptist minister and the father of the present president, Chas. E. Carpenter.

They were organized to develop uses for petroleum residue and one of their first products was furniture polish.

The first successful venture was in the manufacture of Cosmoline, which was the original Vaseline.

At that time the management did not believe in advertising, and although they had an original product of real value, they allowed Vaseline to come on the market and by persistent advertising become firmly established.

Cosmoline sold to some extent for many years, in fact, until recently, but finally passed out.

E. F. Houghton & Co. specialized in filtering oils and for many years did the filtering for the Vacuum Oil Company and for the Thompson & Bedford Company, which afterwards became the Standard Oil Company, but when these companies grew they naturally decided to do their own filtering and E. F. Houghton & Co. turned to special oils for the textile and steel trade.

In 1896 the company decided to add a general mill supply business and for a number of years was very successful in that department.

A very fine quality of belting was being imported by a Boston firm and they secured a large stock of it only to later find that the importers were selling the same belting direct to mills in the Philadelphia territory.

Chas. E. Carpenter went personally to Boston and protested but was treated very discourteously and made up his mind to manufacture a belting of an equally high character.

His first move was to make an arrangement with Robt. H. Foerdertt, inventor of the Vici process. Mr. Foerdertt was certain that he could make a leather equal to the English product but never was able to make good.

Later an arrangement was made with a tannery at Wilmington, Del., but the product they turned out as Vim tan, although good, did not satisfy Mr. Carpenter.

Finally they decided to build their own tannery, and with the experience gained in their other ventures not only have an efficient and up-to-date tannery, but are producing an unusually fine quality of leather.

They claim that Vim leather transmits about 20 to 30 per cent more horsepower per inch of width than the ordinary tanned belting and that it has such a superior gripping surface that when it is used on cotton textile machinery there is no waste due to machine slippage.

They also make Vim harness straps, Vim lug straps and Vim picker leather.

Brute Brand Vim Leather Check Straps are a special adaptation of the Vim tanning process to produce a check strap for the automatic looms which will positively check and arrest the blow of the picker stick. The Vim method of tanning preserves the strength of the leather fibers and increases their toughness, thus allowing them to flex and bend many times without breaking.

On the Houghton Cone Belt, which

is made of one ply of selected Vim Belt Leather and one ply of firm Oak Belting Leather, the Vim Leather goes on the pulley contact side and is narrower than the oak belt. This gives a belt which possesses firmness in order to avoid excessive wear and short life, due to the action of the shifting fork. The Vim Leather on the pulley contact side insures a positive grip with the least possible amount of slip. The two plies of belting are cemented and cable stitched, which gives additional long life to the belt.

While in the tannery we went to a small room on the top floor in which they make check straps from buffalo hides which they purchase and tan and with much interest I watched workmen make "round cord."

"Round cord" is round leather belts such as are used on sewing machines. They, however, made some of much larger sizes.

In order to make round cord a butt of leather has to be carefully inspected for defects and all of them cut off. Some of the defects are due to cattle being cut by barbed wire. Prior to the World War foreign hides did not have barbed wire cuts but such an immense lot of barbed wire was left in the war area that hides frequently show that the cattle have been in contact with it.

There are certain kinds of flies that lay their eggs under the skin of a cow's hide and such places always make defects.

When the leather butt is ready it is fed between a knife and a guide and the hide goes around and around until a long leather strap of square shape is formed.

This strap is then fed through a round orifice with a cutting edge towards the leather and comes out "round cord."

It is a highly specialized process and a very interesting old man took great pride in showing me all the operations.

Leaving the tannery we went to the main building and Capt. Aaron Carpenter told me good-bye, as he had to catch his train for Washington.

Mr. Pressell took me to the office of President Charles E. Carpenter.

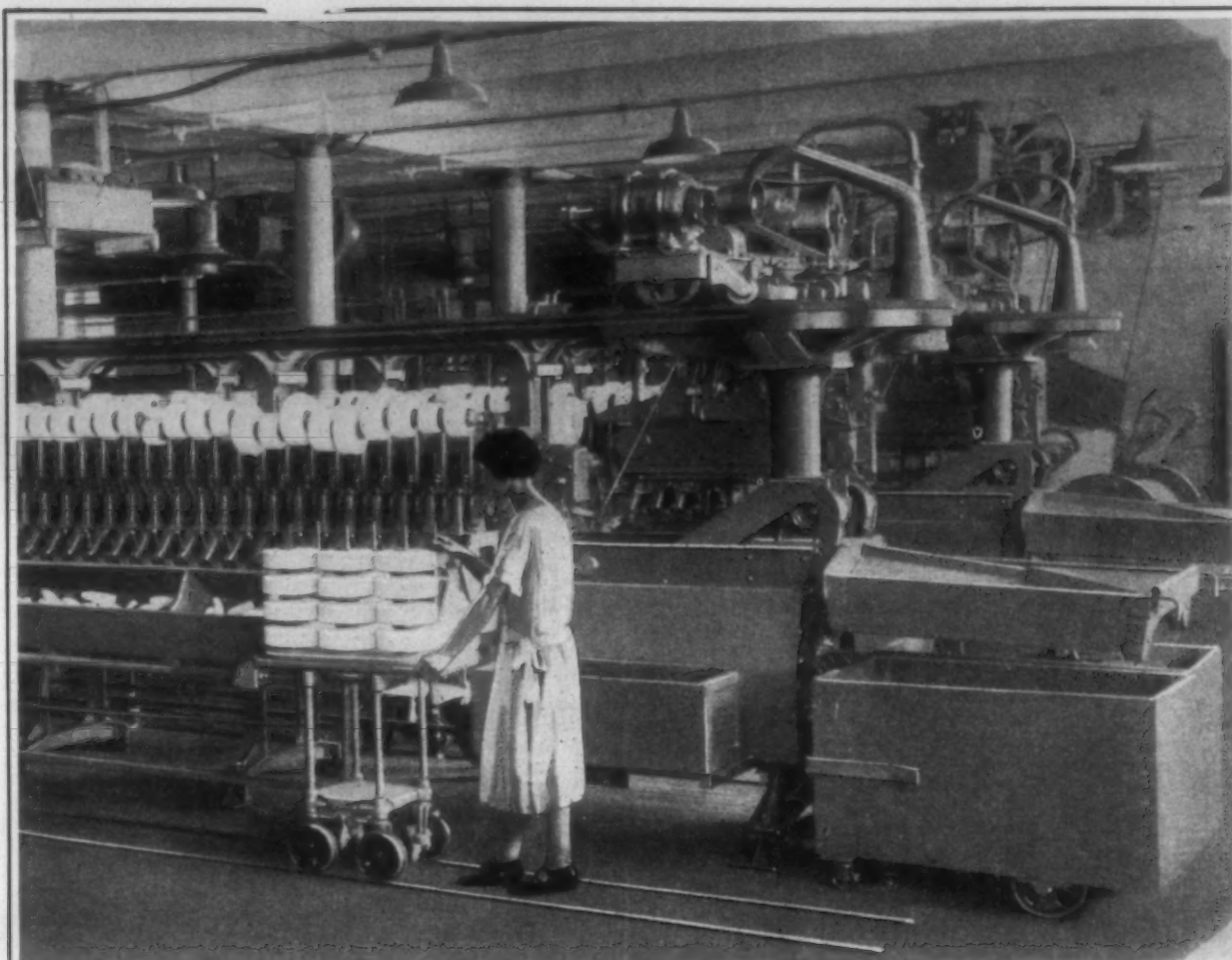
The first time I met Mr. Carpenter was at Asheville, N. C., about three years ago, when he addressed the Southern Textile Association, and I received the surprise of my life when I was introduced to him, because he remarked "The last thing I did before leaving Philadelphia was to sign an order to give the Southern Textile Bulletin fifty-two pages of advertising."

It was the largest advertising contract we had ever received and it came as a great surprise as there had been no solicitation for more than two years.

Before I was able to employ an advertising solicitor, I had personally called several times at the office of E. F. Houghton & Co., but as it appeared to be impossible to interest them I quit going there.

While at Asheville I asked Mr. (Continued on Page 32)





## FIGURES THAT CARRY WEIGHT MUST BE BASED ON COMPARATIVES

*Consider the following experience of one mill:*

Four Barber-Colman 80-spindle Automatic Spoolers, 320 Spindles, replaced nine ordinary Spoolers, or 1350 Spindles.

Two Barber-Colman High Speed Warpers replaced thirteen old type warpers.

Only ten operators are required for the Barber-Colman Equipment as against twenty-one for the old type machines.

It is needless to say that the yearly labor saving in this mill is a worthwhile item!

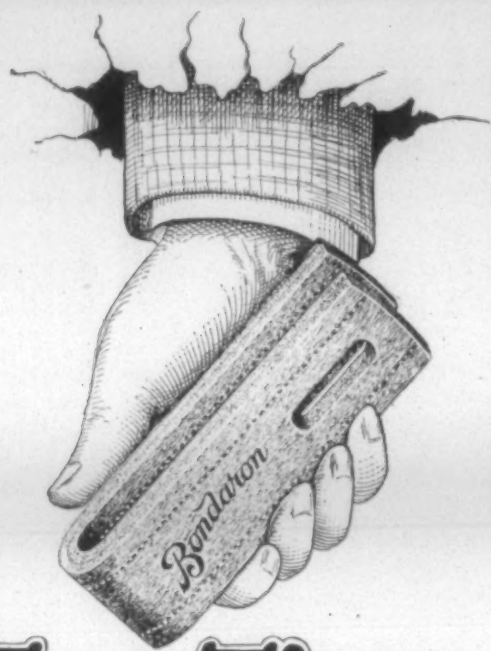
## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.



# Try Them

## BE CONVINCED BY COMPARISON

If you've never tried "Bondaron" Lug Straps, you have no idea of their amazing strength, extreme mellowness and cushioning effect.

We know that "Bondaron" Lug Straps are superior to others on the market, because we have proof in the form of letters and repeat orders from scores of the largest mills throughout the country.

# Bondaron

## LUG STRAPS

outwear straps previously used, sometimes lasting four to five times as long. Reports show that they cut to the minimum the breakage of picker sticks and save the time required to replace them, to say nothing of the increasing of production.

If you are willing to be convinced, and want to cut your loom leather costs in half or more, purchase a trial order of "Bondaron" Straps today and compare them with any other strap on the market.

Manufactured Exclusively By

CHARLES  
**Bond**  
COMPANY

Leather Importers, Carriers and Belt Manufacturers

617 Arch Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

## Cotton Fabrics in Traffic Signs

**E**XTENSIVE use of cotton fabrics for safety traffic signs and highway route markers is revealed in a preliminary study just completed by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

These fabric signs and markers are relatively new both as traffic guides and as uses of cotton, but already they have demonstrated such advantages on State and municipal highways that a substantial outlet for heavy cotton fabrics is apparent. It is estimated that this new use of cotton represents a potential consumption of more than 3,000,000 yards of fabric annually.

The new fabric signs are made as safety letters, strips, curb markers, and pole or route markers. The letters are painted white on black backgrounds on sheets of cotton duck of heavy sheeting, and then assembled in combinations of words and fastened to the pavement to form such traffic signals as slow, sharp curve, railroad crossing, turn left, school zone, speed 10 miles, etc. Narrow strips of fabric are similarly processed with white paint and adhesive to make lines for marking pedestrian crossings, safety islands, or the boundaries of traffic lanes. Curb markers are used to designate special traffic regulations for parking, stop signals, etc., at crossings or in front of buildings. Route markers combine the numerals and other symbols attached to poles to identify important highways.

In each case the fabric is used as a base on which letters and numerals may be painted more conveniently and durably than on pavement or poles. One surface of the fabric is vulcanized with an adhesive preparation which holds the letters or signs in place and makes them ready for immediate use.

Among the important advantages of these new safety devices it is noted that they are more durable, more easily applied, and in many

respects more economical than painted signs.

From actual tests it has been found that the fabric base provides a body for the painted surface which gives a much longer life to the sign. Under severe traffic conditions signs and letters have been found serviceable for a full traffic season of from three to five months. They have also been subjected to extreme exposure, under water, ice and snow, and have shown surprising resistance to the elements. Because of this durability of the fabric the signs have a high degree of visibility which is essential in making such safety devices effective.

Fabric signs are more easily installed than letters or lines can be painted, and they may be placed with a minimum delay of traffic. Painting on busy thoroughfares has to be done by diverting traffic or working at night under equally difficult conditions. The installation of fabric signs required involves little interference with traffic, for the letters and signs need only to be separated—like sticky flypaper—and then placed at desired intervals on the pavement. When this is done they are ready for immediate use, the pressure of wheels and the heat of the sun completing the necessary vulcanizing process.

Important economies are possible through lower maintenance costs. With signs lasting for an entire season it is not necessary to equip painters for periodical trips to refurnish letters or signs which have been obliterated by heavy traffic or storms. In installing pole markers there is an economy of time. The fabric marker is placed at a single trip. Painted signs which are usually in two colors require two visits to a pole or an interval in a single visit to permit one coat of paint to dry.

In one State it has been estimated that the cost of installing fabric route markers was one-tenth the

(Continued on Page 34)



USING COTTON FOR SAFER TRAFFIC

Traffic signs are now made of heavy cotton fabrics. This shows how easily fabric safety letters may be placed. They are ready for immediate use.

Courtesy Wamblu Corporation



# E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

## Gene Tunney was worth \$1,000,000

Not many men in the world would have paid Tunney that amount, but Tex Rickard did because he was worth it to Rickard. To be sure, Rickard "took a chance."

## Babe Ruth is worth \$70,000

per year. Ever since the Babe joined the Yanks he has been a tremendous drawing card. He is WORTH the money—not to you or to me, but to Col. Ruppert.

Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Chas. Chapin, Douglas Fairbanks, Al Jolson—all of these stars are, to somebody, WORTH the money they receive.

In nearly every instance, before the money is finally paid or received, somebody "takes a chance."

Business men do not hesitate to pay a high price for a man or for a thing that possesses proven worth. They expect to get their money back, and THEN some.

Similarly Houghton's Absorbed Oils cost more than other oils, but they are WORTH the price. The difference is that you aren't "taking a chance" when you buy anything made by the House of Houghton. Every Houghton product is superior.

We can give you hundreds of examples, but here are three that are typical. We did not pick out the best examples. We do not exaggerate.

### Winding Machines

Formerly necessary to oil 2 or 3 times a day. Since adopting Absorbed Oil only necessary to oil once every 2 days.

### Lubrication of Comb Boxes

Of Saco-Lowell Machine Company. Cotton Cards—formerly necessary to oil at least once a day. Since adopting Absorbed Oil only necessary to oil once every 23 days.

### Reciprocating Engine

A plant, claimed to be the largest h. p. reciprocating engine driven plant in the world, which recently adopted Houghton's Absorbed Oils, has recently been surveyed by a company of consulting engineers whose one and only object was to ascertain the truth as to the economy of using HOUGHTON'S ABSORBED OIL. A copy of this survey may be yours for the asking. Tear out this page and mail it with your request.

***Want a Houghton Man to call to talk it over? No obligation whatever***

ATLANTA, GA.  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BOX 6913 N. PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
RICHMOND, VA. ST. LOUIS, MO.  
"AND ALL OVER THE WORLD"

GREENSBORO, N.C.  
GREENVILLE, S.C.  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED  
1865

The  
HOUGHTON  
LINE

# SHAMBOW

## Solves Another Problem

If you are weaving off paper tubes or cops, you have probably experienced considerable trouble caused by the variation in the diameter of the tubes. Your spindles hold one tube perfectly, then the next tube is either too small to go on the spindle—or so large that the spindle won't hold it firmly.

The type of split spindle that is being used is sometimes packed with leather to hold tubes with over-size diameters. This helps some, but the strain frequently causes the spindle to break.

The spindle we make and recommend will take any size cop—will allow for all variations, and because of its construction, does not injure the tubes—they can be used over and over again.

Write us for samples—without cost or obligation.

**SHAMBOW**  
Shuttles Exclusively  
**SHUTTLE - COMPANY**  
H. H. Ullman, President  
WOONSOCKET, R. I.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.      PATERSON, N. J.

## Texas Textile Association Meets

Waco, Tex.—“For centuries practically no worthwhile improvement has been made in spinning and weaving, one of the oldest of the known arts,” said President D. D. Towers, of Fort Worth, at the opening session here Friday night of the 25th semi-annual meeting of the Texas Textile Association. “One hundred years ago in India, 300 threads per inch were obtained by hand from yarn, and you have nothing in Texas today that can equal this record,” he declared.

Mr. Towers in his report traced the progress and development of cotton manufacturing. In some respects, he said, there has been wonderful development, but the principles in carding and weaving in spinning have changed little. Improvements in methods and process-

State, cotton, Texas men manifested confidence in the textile industry by putting their own money and energies in cotton mills, he said.

Mr. Cobb's address dealt with the relationship between employer and employee and he cited the factors necessary to make perfect the co-operation of the supervision and those who labor under his direction.

The increased use of the lower grades of cotton featured the discussions Saturday.

Thomas F. Bush, local cotton merchant, declared at the luncheon that the consumption of the lower grades is rapidly expanding, making less market for the higher grades. In 1900, he said, certain mills used strict middling and good middling while today the same mills, on identical products, are buying low middling and strict low middling. This utilization of the lower grades, he declared, has been made possible by the development of improved and more efficient cleaning equipment.

At the Friday evening session, which opened the meeting, emphasis was placed by the mill men upon improved means of processing the lower grade stock.

Dan Towers, agent, Worth Mills,



**D. D. TOWERS**  
President  
Texas Textile Association

ing were pronounced, Mr. Towers averred, but spinning has not so far, he asserted, been reduced to an exact science.

“It was in 1740 that we witnessed, in England, the first improvement, in the invention by Kay of the fly-shuttle. For his genius he was mobbed by the weavers, who feared his invention would consume the cloth faster than they could produce it. England had her first power driven mill, propelled by two asses, in 1742. From then on the industry developed rapidly in England, fostered by the Government, which guarded it jealously, refusing to permit plans to be taken out of that country. An English millwright, Slater, devised a mill in Rhode Island in 1793 the machinery made from wood, which he built from his memory of the plants in England.

“We shall get nearer our goal,” said Mr. Towers, “when we reduce cotton manufacturing to an exact science.”

Mr. Towers in his address also reported that he and Hugh Clarke and Dan Poole of the association had secured moral support of the Texas Cotton Manufacturers when they attended their meeting recently. The manufacturers officially voted moral support and co-operation at that meeting.

The other speaker at the meeting was Superintendent B. B. Cobb, of the Waco city schools. He gave credit to the textile manufacturers of Texas for being pioneers in developing into the finished article the chief raw product of their own



**DAN H. POOLE**  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Texas Textile Association

Inc., Fort Worth, president of the association, had charge of the meeting and led the discussion. In his address as president, Mr. Towers announced that the Texas Cotton Manufacturers Association had pledged wholehearted support to this organization.

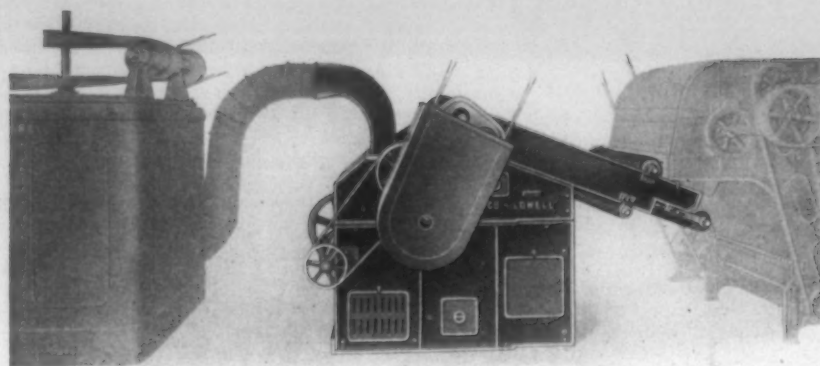
Hugh S. Clarke, who, as superintendent of the Miller Cotton Mills Division, C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, here, was host to the convention, is first vice-president. The program included a tour of inspection Friday afternoon through the local Miller Denim Mill. A. L. Whetston, superintendent, Dallas Textile Mills Division of the Miller Company, is second vice-president. Dan H. Poole, superintendent, Sherman Manufacturing Company, Sherman, Tex., is secretary-treasurer.

J. M. Gregg, secretary-treasurer, Southern Textile Association, spoke at the luncheon, telling of the work of the association.

The attendance at the meeting was unusually good and the various features combined to make one of the most successful meeting the Texas group has yet held.



## It is Worth Looking Into!



Here are some of the comments on our Lattice Opener and Cleaner that the mills are constantly sending us:

"We find that after installing this machine we are able to use a lower grade of cotton and yet obtain as good results as before."

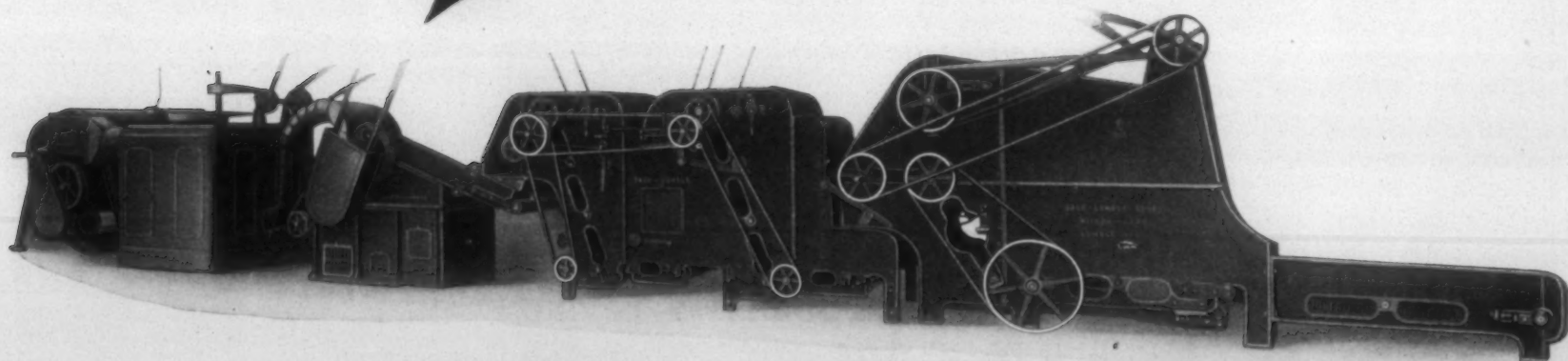
"The Lattice Opener and Cleaner gives the stock such a preparation that the Vertical Openers do their work far more effectively."

"We consider this machine for fluffing and cleaning our cotton far superior to any machine in our chain of Cleaning machinery."

"There is a noticeable improvement in the appearance of our carding since installing your No. 12 Lattice Opener and Cleaner."

**Our  
Lattice Opener  
and Cleaner  
will save money for  
any mill, regardless of  
grade of cotton used.**

**It is undoubtedly the most  
efficient and flexible cleaner  
yet put before the trade.**



# SACO - LOWELL

*Largest Manufacturers of*

*It pays to  
Install Modern  
Machinery*

*Textile Machinery in America*

147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

## Form Chambray Group Of Institute

Practically all the colored yarn mills making chambrays, cheviots and plaids were represented at a meeting held at the office of the Cotton-Textile Institute on Thursday, October 20th, when a Chambray Group within the Institute was formed.

George A. Sloan, secretary of the Institute, called the meeting to order and explained that Mr. Hines, president, had invited the chambray manufacturers to hold this preliminary meeting to consider the advisability of forming a Chambray Group, taking advantage of their presence in New York for the annual meeting for members. Mr. Sloan explained that while it was not the intention of the Institute to take over the colored yarn statistics now being compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the Institute was ready to offer its facilities in studying the problems of the group in other directions which have been found of value to previously formed groups.

C. W. Causey, of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., served as temporary chairman, and after discussion developed the fact that a very large production of this class of colored yarn fabrics was represented, the meeting proceeded with the formation of a Chambray Group to include cheviots and plaids. An advisory committee was appointed to consist of A. H. Bahunson, chairman,

Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Amory Coolidge, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale Division, Lindale, Ga.; C. W. Causey, Pomona Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.; Fred W. Steele, York Manufacturing Company, Saco, Maine; T. N. Webb, Belle-Vue Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro, N. C.; Lynn B. Williamson, L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C.; J. C. Webb, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

Mr. Causey was designated as statistical captain, T. N. Webb as cost captain and Mr. Williamson as new uses captain, to represent the group in these special Institute activities.

The mills represented were: Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.; Belle-Vue Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro, N. C.; Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh, N. C.; Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.; Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.; Haynes Mills, Cliffside, N. C.; L. Bank Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C.; Leak Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.; Locke Cotton Mills Company, Concord, N. C.; Neuse Manufacturing Company, Neuse, N. C.; Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.; Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale Division, Lindale, Ga.; Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.; Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.; York Manufacturing Company, Saco, Maine.

Mills not members of the Institute

will be urged to participate in the activities of the group, which it is hoped will tend to bring about a better understanding of conditions affecting not only the manufacturing but the distribution of this class of cotton textiles.

## Committee D-13 Meets

Atlanta, Ga.—Semi-annual meeting of American Society for Testing Material, which convened Wednesday night, adjourned Friday following sightseeing and pleasure trips to all points of interest. No action was taken at the final business session this morning, and no resolutions were adopted.

The society, representing committee D-Thirteen, voted that the spring meeting will be held at Providence, March 8 to 9, 1928. The delegates, while not adopting resolutions, declared they would carry on during the year the work suggested by the various textile leaders, particularly in regard to research, testing and other related objectives. The sightseeing tour included a trip to the Fulton Bag Company and Cotton Mills, Exposition Cotton Mills, cotton meal mills, Stone Mountain and other points of interest.

At the meeting last night, featured by the annual banquet, held at the Biltmore Hotel, W. F. Edwards, chairman of the committee, listened to various speakers who stressed the importance of testing the further development of a textile industry.

Norman Elsas, of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, spoke on testing

and on the strength and progress of the textile industry, especially reviewing the progress his mills had made since their inception in the early eighties.

"The United States should lead the world in research," declared H. Emley, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington. He declared that the industry must get men not particularly pursuing the dollar and let them "go after research and the research for the next 25 years," with only scientific results as their objective. Davis Scott, of Henry Scott & Co., Providence, told the textile men that specification is the biggest problem of the textile world today.

He declared there were many fibers owing to waste in the fields and woods of the country, which he believed some day would be utilized as fabrics, particularly mentioning that weeds could be developed into important fabrics.

"Many new fabrics will be developed in the next 20 years," Prof. Hibbard Busby, of Georgia Tech. Institute, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet, told of the work of the textile school. Many new additions have been made to "Tech" which are designed to place it among the best institutions of its kind in the country, he said. In addition to \$15,000 worth of new equipment installed during the past year, he declared, further installations would be made. A complete knitting department is being installed in the textile school in recognition of the movement of the textile industry southward and the growing demand for trained men in the industry.

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# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Concrete Floors for Weave Room.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Practical Discussion Page, whether it would be practical and advisable to put looms on a concrete floor, as we are planning to build a new weave room, and would like to have this information before we put the floor.

CONCRETE.

## Answer to Cotton.

Editor:

In answer to Cotton I would like to give him the following settings:

Opener beater set  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches to feed roll.

Breaker beater set  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to feed roll.

Intermediate beater set 3-16 inches to feed roll.

Finisher beater set  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to feed roll.

PEE DEE.

## Trouble With Tension Motion.

Editor:

May I learn through your paper something about the proper way to re-set and adjust spooler tension motions. I am having a great deal of trouble in trying to secure a uniform tension. What is the cause and the remedy?

R. T.

## Speed of Blade Beaters.

Editor:

What is the proper speed for 2 and 3-blade beaters on breakers and finishers, also 2-blade beater on breaker and finisher, and what is the proper blows per inch for each? How do you increase or decrease the blows per inch without changing the weights of lay to yard; also what is the proper setting for beater to feed roll on 1 1-16 staple on breakers and finishers. How must you set your grid bars face above staple?

Can you lighten or heavy your weight of lap without changing draft gear and still run even ber felt in middle of cone on finisher breaker?

Anxious.

## Balanced Twist in Yarns.

Editor:

What is meant by balanced twist in plied twisted yarns, and how can the balanced twist be ascertained?

Ring.

## Bobbins Tied Per Minute.

Editor:

I am spooling filling wound warp yarn with self-threading tension motions and using hand knotting machines.

With the above lay out my spooler tenders have attained a speed of tying up 12 bobbins per minute. The yarn number is 15s and the price paid is 66 cent per

*The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.*

*The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.*

*The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.*

*You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.*

cwt. Is there any way by which I can improve on this and reduce the cost of spooling? I shall feel gratefully obliged for a prompt answer through these columns from anybody who can show me how to do better.

C. R.

## Answer to N. B. C.

Editor:

Referring to N. B. C.'s question as to how many spindles can be attended and how much of 15/3 ply yarn can be wound by one operative on universal winders, also the cost?

Would say that a good winder can attend to 24 spindles, and wind close to 2000 pounds per week from twist-er bobbins having  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound of yarn on them. The cost should not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound, when the operative is on piece work.

Rater.

## Thread Guides Cut-in

Editor:

What causes thread guides to be cut in so soon by the yarn on spinning and twisting frames, and what is the remedy?

Hustler.

## Answer to Comber.

Editor:

For the benefit of Comber, will state that I probably operated the same kind of combers a few years ago. He wants to know what the set-Island, American peeler and Egyptian are for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch staples of Sea tion? The list given below is the way that I had my combers set. My waste was to be about 18 per cent:

Part set	Sea	Am'can	Egyptian
Cushion			
plate	1%	1%	1%
Feed roll	1%	1 13/16	1 13/16
Time of			
nippers	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Detach at	6%	7-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feed at	5	4	4
Deliver at	6%	6%	6%
Top comb			
drop at	5	5	6
Gauge No.	21	19	19
Top comb			
angle	21	32	30

Half Lap.

## Answer to Cotton.

Editor:

How close should picker beater blades be set to the feeding-in rolls? Our questioner did not mention the staple length of his cotton, but I will tell him of my settings. On cotton of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch staple, my pickers and openers are set at 7-16 of an inch. On my intermediates and finishers, they are set at 5-16 of an inch.

Staple.

## Answer to Western.

Editor:

I have read of Western's desire to learn through these columns about what is the best method of preventing picker room fires. I will give Western some of the causes of picker room fires. Fires are caused by pieces of cotton baling hoops finding the way into the cotton mixings. Also sometimes pieces of metal are found in the cotton bales. Waste that is returned from the roving frames and from the spinning room to be reworked, may contain top roll saddles, roller hooks, rolls, stirrups, nails, screws, nuts, washers, and many other things. Such wastes should be carefully sorted and inspected before being allowed to be run through the picker room.

One picker room had many fires on account of the plastering being loose on the ceiling. Bits of plaster would fall into the hoppers and cause many fires.

A good way to prevent the spreading of fire when it does start, is to sprinkle a good anti-fire powder in the picker dust chamber and under the picker dust chamber once per week.

Fire.

## Says Weave Not Material Transmits Ray

As the result of further experiments to determine the ultra-violet transmission of fabrics, particularly rayons, the Bureau of Standards announced officially in its "Technical News Bulletin," that the weave rather than the material, was the important factor.

"The average Viscose thread is more transparent than the average

thread made from cellulose acetate," the report states.

Calling attention to the fact that thread occupies 95 to 99 per cent of the total space in the fabric, the bureau report asserts "that in order to obtain beneficial therapeutic results, an open weave fabric should be worn," adding that "it is apparent that it makes but little difference whether the thread is of cellulose acetate, cotton, wool, or silk."

## Text of Report.

The report gives results of ultra-violet ray tests of cotton, silk, wool, viscose and cellulose acetate. The announcement, as published, follows:

"During the past month further measurements have been made on close weave and open weave fabrics submitted to the bureau as approximately pure cellulose (viscose) and cellulose acetate rayons. After eliminating the light transmitting through the openings between the threads, the following ultra-violet transmission coefficient have been deduced for the (white, bleached, uncolored) threads:

"Viscose varies from 16 to 27 per cent.

"Cotton varies from 17 to 20 per cent.

"Cellulose acetate varies from 11 to 29 per cent.

"Silk varies from 14 to 18 per cent.

"Wool varies from 5 to 15 per cent.

"A slight coloring of the fabric by dyes or yellowing with age greatly decreases the transmission of the ultra-violet rays.

"The bureau's test on these homogeneous colorless films of viscose rayon and on cellulose acetate rayon show that the latter is more opaque to the short wave length ultra-violet rays, which is in agreement with the tests on the threads. The average viscose thread is more transparent than the average thread made from cellulose acetate.

After deducting for the openings between the threads, the transmission through the thread, especially when dyed, is only of the order of about 5 to 10 per cent. When one considers that the thread occupies from 95 to 99 per cent of the total indicates light is insignificant. Hence, it is apparent that in order to obtain beneficial therapeutic results, an open weave fabric should be worn. Admitting this fact, it is apparent that it makes but little difference whether the thread is of cellulose, acetate, cotton, wool, or silk. It seems evident that the importance of the composition of the material has been overestimated."

## Rayon Yarn Imports Drop

September imports of rayon yarns totaled 1,129,476 pounds, valued at \$977,376, against 1,527,794 pounds, valued at \$259,514 in August, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. Imports of waste during the month totaled 27,758 pounds, valued at \$3,829, and



yarns made from waste 16,483 pounds, valued at \$10,646, against totals of 44,241 pounds, valued at \$14,475 and 38,305 pounds, valued at \$15,399 in August.

Italy, France, Germany and the Netherlands furnished the bulk of the rayon yarns imported during the month, receipts by countries of origin being: Italy, \$306,096; France, 308,583 pounds, valued at \$252,719; Germany, 216,803 pounds, valued at \$206,010; Netherlands, 162,020 pounds, valued at \$128,032; Belgium, 53,350 pounds, valued at \$41,635; Austria, 40,376 pounds, valued at \$31,008; Hungary, 3,944 pounds, valued at \$4,922; Switzerland, 2,485 pounds, valued at \$6,893, and the United Kingdom, 12 pounds, valued at \$61.

Canada furnished 23,887 pounds of the waste imported during the month, valued at \$2,463, other receipts being 3,173 pounds, valued at \$352 from Sweden; 386 pounds, valued at \$893 from Switzerland; 202 pounds, valued at \$81 from Italy, and 110 pounds, valued at \$40 from Germany. All of the yarns made from waste were imported from Switzerland.

### Amoskeag Shows Profit

Boston, Mass.—In considering the results of Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the world's largest cotton mill, the most significant fact is that in the most recent fiscal year there was the first profit since 1922. In

the year to June 30, 1927, the manufacturing company showed a profit of \$66,054, and in the year to May 31 the holding company, although realizing no income from the manufacturing concern, showed a profit of \$800,358.

For the 13 months to June 30, 1926, the manufacturing company had reported a loss of \$3,565,104 (including inventory shrinkage of \$2,220,216) and the holding company a profit of \$758,798, without reflecting the loss of its 90 per cent owned subsidiary. For previous fiscal years, before the segregation of assets as between the manufacturing and holding company, there had been deficits before dividends of \$456,032 in 1925, \$2,851,131 in 1924 and \$75,483 in 1923.

It is thus indicated that the company's affairs took a distinct turn for the better during the year. This improvement began with the new calendar year, for while the year to June 30 showed a profit of but \$66,054, the six months' profit was \$534,561, indicating that a fairly sizeable loss for the second half of 1926 had been more than wiped out.

Perhaps the whole story is not told even here, for while the company's accounting method showed a year's profit of but \$66,054, under the government method there was a profit of \$1,384,688. Manufactured cloth was valued alike in both instances, so there might well have been a profit not shown by the company's bookkeeping on its raw material and stock in process.

The Amoskeag plants were not as

fully employed as in the year before (cotton cloth production having averaged 55 per cent of normal and worsted 70 per cent of normal last year, as against 60 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, in 1926) but this past year the company sold considerably more cloth than it produced.

In the 1927 year cotton cloth production totalled 129,580,010 yards and sales 137,360,329 yards, reducing stocks by 7,780,319 yards. During 1926 there was an addition to stocks of 10,657,758 yards. Worst production last year was 6,342,843 yards, against sales of 6,624,791 yards, resulting in a decrease in stocks of 281,948 yards. In the 1926 year worsted stocks were reduced by 15,624 yards. Combined production in the year to June 30, last, of 135,922,853 yards compares with total production in the very good 1914 year of 235,049,159 yards, a loss of almost an even hundred million yards.

It is noticeable that this year the management makes no complaint of manufacturing conditions, except as affected by the state tax on raw stock and stock in process. Last year, Treasurer F. C. Dumaine's hope was that "losses may be held to the lowest possible minimum," while in 1925 he regretted that as to future prospect he could not "give much encouragement."

As to the matter of liquidation, Mr. Dumaine stated at the annual meeting that it had never been the intention to abandon operations in Manchester and bring to the city the

disasters such a move would entail. The management proposes to stay in business if it is possible to do so without loss of assets. If that cannot be done, however, trustees will presumably liquidate "in an orderly manner," in accordance with the authority just granted them almost unanimously by stockholders.—Boston News Bureau.

### Mill Stocks in Demand

A continued demand was noted for the better class of Southern textile stocks during the past week and on account of limited offerings trading was not as active as in past weeks. The average in bid price of twenty-five of the more active common stocks made a net gain of 40 cents a share during the week, this being the largest advance since the last week in September. The figures as compiled by R. S. Dickson & Co. give the close in the price of twenty-five active stocks as \$111.48 as compared with the previous close a week ago of \$111.08.

American Yarn and Processing, Dunbar, Newberry, Dixon, Eagle, Victor-Monaghan, Ware Shoals, Union Buffalo and Woodruff showed gains in the bid price of from \$1 to \$3 a share for the week with offerings scarce.

The preferred issues having a ready market and registering gains for the week included American Yarn and Processing, Dunbar, Flint, Riverside and Dan River, Union Buffalo, first and second, Victory

## The Three-Fold Function of a Reed

That a reed is a highly important part of the loom is proved by what it does. It holds the warp threads in line while the shuttle passes, beats the fillings into place, and guides the busy shuttle from box to box in the shed.

For a reed to accomplish these three missions successfully over a period of

years, infinite care and knowledge must go into its making. That may be the reason our reeds have found favor with mill-men. Words are poor things when the product speaks for itself. May we send you some samples?

From the tenderest to the toughest thread—we have a reed to match it.

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## "STEEL HEDDLE" REEDS

### The Steel Heddle Line

"Duplex" Loom  
Harness (complete  
with Frames and  
Heddles fully as-  
sembled.)

Drop Wires (with  
Nickel Plated, Cop-  
per Plated or Plain  
Finished).

Heddles  
Harness Frames  
Selvage Harness  
Leno Doups  
Jacquard Heddles  
Lingoes

Improved Loom  
Reeds  
Leno Reeds  
Lease Reeds  
Beamer Hecks  
Combs

## Points on Leather Pickers

A VERY important item, which often causes loss of production through stoppage of the loom, is the picker.

In many mills the turnover on pickers per annum amounts to a formidable sum of money, which through proper selection of the right picker could be cut in half or less. Many a millman thinks of saving a few cents by buying a cheap picker and is led to believe that these pickers will give him his money's worth in service. While the cost of the picker is really a small item, and the extra price which he might pay for a first grade picker is still a smaller item, it is just this extra price which prevents him from figuring his cost the right way. Suppose a poor grade or cheap picker, costing 20 cents, lasts one week and a picker for which he pays 25 cents lasts him two weeks, or even if he pays 40 cents for a good picker or twice the price of the poorer one, the initial cost would be the same. The poor grade picker lasting one week must be exchanged on the loom. For this purpose the loom will stop at least 10 minutes and a loss of production will ensue. The argument that it takes less than five minutes to change a picker is usually advanced by the mill supply salesman, but the mill man forgets that the time the weaver stops the loom and calls the loom fixer, who in turn has to go to the supply closet and get his picker takes usually more than five minutes, provided the loom fixer is free at the particular moment to run and fix the trouble. If he is working on another loom, anywhere from 15 minutes to half an hour's time is lost and the loss of production therefore is anywhere from 3 per cent to 6 per cent, with a corresponding advance of the overhead charges through loss of this production.

### Cost Figures.

Suppose the fixed average overhead of a medium sized mill is \$2.00 per loom per day or \$14.00 per week; then the 3 per cent loss of production will raise the overhead to \$14.42 or will increase the overhead 42 cents per week on the price of the best grade picker plus the cost of the poorer grade picker. In other words and in plain figures, the poor grade picker will cost the mill exactly 62 cents and therefore is not cheap but rather high priced, against the original and single cost of the high grade picker which costs 40 cents and lasts twice as long. It is therefore evident that the real saving is in a picker which lasts on the loom and does not require frequent changes with stoppage of the loom and loss of production.

Another phase of the break of the picker is the possibility of causing damaged goods. A picker, which goes to pieces, is likely to throw the shuttle out of the shed and cause smashes, which are dreaded by any weaver and are the cause of many returns of woven pieces.

### Various Pickers on Market.

There are a number of different pickers on the market, all of which

are highly praised for their efficiency and durability by one or the other of the mills. John Doe is using this picker in his mill with wonderful results says the salesman who sells the cheap picker, and he never has had the least trouble with it. It is just as good as a higher priced picker. Why, he has been using his picker for a long time and orders it quite regularly. Now is this conclusive proof of the superiority of this particular picker? If John Doe would know how to figure and had a chance to actually compare under even conditions a real leather picker, he would find out that he has miscalculated over a long period and that he has been using more pickers than he should have used. It is not the initial cost of the picker that counts, it is the life of the picker which shows up its real value.

### Life of a Picker.

The life of a picker depends entirely on the following:

- a. The quality of the leather.
- b. The construction of the picker.
- c. The pick or hardness of the blow the picker stick.
- d. The condition of the shuttle and the box.

The quality of the leather is one of the very important items to be considered and especially today where the modern tanning processes have taken the place of the old-time reliable oak tanning, which produced a tough and strong leather. Chemicals, which have taken the place of vegetable tanning, while usually producing a better looking leather in a remarkably short time, are very apt to give a leather with certain faults which make it drier or affect the fibres of which the leather is composed. The quick acting chemicals often result in the leather spoiling which is then sold cheap and inasmuch as a picker does not require much leather but merely a narrow strip of it, such leather is often used for the cheap grade of pickers. There are unscrupulous manufacturers, who have no idea of what service a picker is expected to render, who make such pickers to sell at a price, and while they make good profits, cause lots of dissatisfaction and actual injury to the mill owners who buy such pickers. At the same time they make it hard for legitimate picker manufacturers to sell their merchandise. A good real oak tanned leather picker will give results which cannot be disputed.

Many trials have been made to supplant the leather picker with pickers of other materials, but the results have been negative. It is only recently that tests were made with different leathers, some of which have been also negative, but others have proven to be superior to the oak leather picker.

Outstanding amongst them are two pickers, which have proven to outlast the best oak tanned pickers. One is a leather picker, made of a specially tanned steerhide which has the hair retained during the tanning process, and the other is

made of shark leather, leather tanned from shark skin.

### Shark Leather Picker.

The latter is entirely new on the market and has proven its merits during the past year. Shark leather is unlike other leather in structure and is particularly adaptable for making leather pickers. While in regular leather the fibres run all parallel, in shark leather they run in form of a weave (like warp and filling) and are interlocked with each other. The leather is very flexible, almost rubber-like, and has an exceedingly hard and tough surface. Government tests have disclosed that shark leather withstands two to three times the bursting strength of ordinary oak tanned leather and actual tests have shown a bursting strength of from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds per square inch, against two to three thousand pounds in the case of the best oak tanned belting leather.

The weave formation of the fibres prevents the picker from splitting and the flexibility of the leather adds to this quality considerably. The adamant surface of the leather, which is practically immune from any friction or cannot even be scratched with sharp instruments, prolongs the life of this picker considerably. Tests, made on looms where the shuttle strike is uneven and where the shuttle point is not centered in the picker front, proved the remarkable long life of this picker. Pickers have run for month and month on such looms which previously required a new leather picker every two or three days. A special feature of the shark leather picker recently developed has been the insert of an additional bumper, which practically doubles the wear of this picker. While the price of this picker is considerably higher than ordinary pickers, and can almost be put in a class by itself, it is today the cheapest priced picker on the market, when one takes into consideration its long life.

### Construction of the Picker.

While most pickers are shaped alike, there are certain points to be observed in manufacturing of pickers which will enhance their value considerably. Most pickers are made from a single leather strip wound up over a block which acts as a bumper. Most pickers are made of leather which is approximately 5-32 inch thick and the strip is wound double, or the picker shows two layers of leather all around.

### The Pick.

A cause which is often instrumental in ruining the pickers in a short time is the hardness of the pick, as it is delivered by the picker stick. The pick is the blow which has to propel the shuttle from one box into the other box, on the opposite side of the loom. Many a loom fixer does not know how to adjust the pick properly, but is satisfied when the shuttle flies through the shed at a fine speed and slams into the opposite box with a bang. He probably does not realize that this means ex-

cessive wear on many parts of the loom and in no time ruins the picker, which receives and gives the blow. The shuttle should be driven across the loom with a minimum pick, just enough to clear the shed in time and just enough so that it will glide into the box gently, almost with a sense of feeling. Under these conditions the picker will suffer least and last longest. It is not always the poor quality of the picker which quickly wears them out, but the loom fixer who does not set the loom properly. He is the real cause of the fault and should take the blame.

### Condition of the Shuttle and the Box.

The condition of the shuttle often causes trouble. Suppose a shuttle is not properly balanced. It is liable to start two or three holes in the same picker, which will run together like a chain. These holes get bigger and bigger and the picker is split in a very short time. The same results are obtained if the shuttle box shows too much space and the box spring is loose and throws the shuttle into different positions when entering the box. Sometimes the leather picker is slightly too big for the box and causes too much friction, and wears through at the end of the bumper. Faults of this type should not be blamed on the leather picker, and it often would pay the mill man to look somewhat closer into the sources of the troubles which he encounters, rather than pass it off with a little thought as possible and blame the first part of the loom which suffered most—the picker.

Troubles can be avoided or they can at least be reduced to a minimum, provided one takes the pain of investigating their source and does not pick the easy way of blaming the most obvious thing which most often is not the cause but the effect.—Rayon Journal.

## Industrial Dyeing Plant Ready in November

The new plant of the Industrial Dyeing Corporation of North Carolina, now under construction on Worthington avenue in Charlotte, is expected to begin operations about November 15th, according to a statement from Louis L. Wisner, president, who has moved his residence here to have charge of the plant.

Two carloads of equipment were unloaded this week and the remainder will be received within a short time. The plant is one of the three operated by the Industrial Dyeing Corporation of America, with headquarters in New York.

The company will engage exclusively in the dyeing of rayon yarns, the dyeing operations to be in charge of Karl Ginter, who will move here from New York. Mr. Ginter, through long experience, and research and the study of rayon dyeing, both here and in Europe, is recognized as an authority on the subject and his company expects to furnish a complete and efficient service in rayon dyeing.



## Dyeing of Cotton Containing Neps\*

By L. G. Lawrie.

ASSOCIATED with normal cotton fibres are found a number of "dead," "unripe," or "immature" hairs, the number of which varies according to the particular variety of cotton, its conditions of growth, and its state when picked. It is these immature cotton hairs which form "neps" during subsequent manufacturing process.

The normal cotton hair grows in two stages. The hair is formed by the continual elongation of a single cell, which is then almost filled up by about forty daily deposits of cellulose, on the inner side of the cylindrical cell wall, forming the "secondary thickening." An immature cotton hair is one which does not possess this secondary thickening, or in which this is present to only a limited extent. Abnormal or immature hairs thus vary from a short hair consisting of the original cell which has not even completed its first growth stage, and which is often stained by the presence of decomposition products, to hairs which have a certain amount of secondary thickening, but noticeably less than is present in the fully developed hair.

These immature hairs when examined under the microscope are seen to consist of broad, flat ribbons, less twisted than normal hairs, sometimes discolored, often attached to particles of seed-coat, and in cross section showing a much thinner wall than does the normal hair. These immature cotton hairs resist the spinning and weaving operations and project from the surface, forming ultimately a small tangled mass on the surface of the fabric and to which the name "nep" has been given.

The scanty literature on the subject shows a considerable diversity of opinion as to whether these neps dye at all, or to what extent, and there appears also to be two different views regarding the reason why they appear more lightly dyed than the remainder of the material.

One view is that the effect is merely physical and due to the increased reflection of light from the flat immature cotton fibre, which thus appears much lighter in shade than would otherwise be the case; and the second view is that there is a definite lack of affinity in the nep fibres due to the absence of the secondary thickening.

The diversity of opinion regarding the amount of color which nep hairs will take up is easily accounted for by the fact that some are in a very early stage of growth, whilst others are almost as mature as fully ripe cotton hairs.

The second aspect of this problem requires rather more consideration. It has been stated that the immature fibres will dye almost to the same extent as do the normal fibres, but that the differences in shade are mainly due to optical effects, and practically disappear when the neps are immersed in a substance of high

refractive index, such as Canada balsam. Further, that calendering intensifies the difference, whilst mercerizing, i. e., swelling the fibres, renders the effect much less obvious.

But when a large number of dyestuffs is examined, experiments show that materials of high refractive index make little or no difference to the appearance of the dyed neps in the majority of instances. Calendering certainly increases the contrast between the neps and normal cotton, but these differences are very marked with certain dyestuffs without any calendering or ironing process being applied to the material.

Treatment with 2, 5 and 10 per cent solutions of caustic soda for 1 hour cold does not affect the dyeing properties of the neps, but when the material has been mercerized with strong caustic soda, either with or without tension, the resulting dyeings are level. But dyed material showing light neps cannot be made level by subsequent mercerization.

### Direct and Sulphur Colors.

Certain dyestuffs possess the power of covering neps, whilst others show up the differences in affinity to a very marked extent.

The direct cotton dyestuffs show considerable diversity in their power of giving level dyeings on both ripe and unripe fibres. As a general rule the yellows, oranges, and orange browns, together with a few reds, given even dyeings, whilst the blues, greens and blacks give uneven dyeings.

The sulphur colors, as a class, give much more satisfactory results than do the direct cotton dyestuffs, the majority dyeing quite level and covering neps. The same is true of the basic colors and many of the anthraquinone vat colors. Indigo, and some other indigoid vat colors, however, tend to be resisted by neps.

Attempts have been made to find a connection between the chemical constitution of the dyestuff and its power of covering neps, but so far without success. No connection either can be found between the diffusion-factor of a dyestuff or its molecular weight and this property.

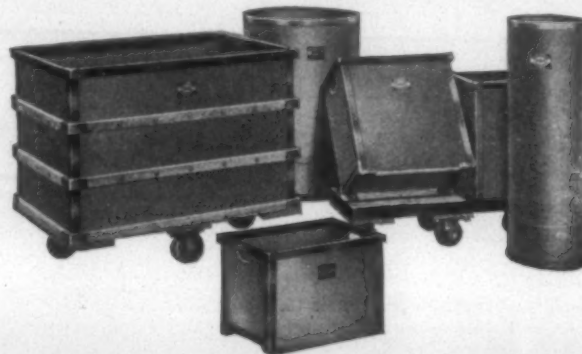
The conclusions, therefore, are that the differences in appearance between neps and the normal hair are not merely due to differences in light reflection from flat surfaces. The differences in shade are probably due to the fact that with normal cotton hairs the secondary thickening is most highly colored, whilst with neps the cuticle only, or a lesser amount to secondary thickening, can be dyed. Certain dyestuffs appear to possess the property of dyeing the cuticle to a greater extent than others, and the difference in shade between the neps and the normal hair can be minimized by their use.

\*Paper read before the Manchester Section, Society of Dyers and Colorists, and reprinted from the Journal of the society.

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# Survey of the Nation's Industries Shows Favorable Business

THE annual survey of the nation's trade by the National Association of Manufacturers in convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., shows a preponderating opinion for a favorable condition, only a shade less flourishing than at this time last year. Analysis of the answers received from manufacturers in every line of activity all over the country reveals that, while current trade is in the "excellent to good to fair" category, the percentage of excellent business reported is slightly lower than in the fall of 1926. The survey reached into twenty-two specific industries and the miscellaneous groups.

Similarly, while the outlook for winter trade is reported generally optimistic, the percentage of adverse opinion as to prospects is higher than in 1926. A diminution of the remarkable business tempo maintained through last year is also indicated by the reports on business conditions at the present time as compared with the fall of 1926, fewer reporting an increase of business this fall than did last fall.

The two immediately preceding conditions noted are a corollary to the further condition, shown by analysis of the reports, that there has been some slowing up in the movement of goods as compared with last fall, the percentage of those reporting an overstocked condition being slightly larger than that reported in the fall of 1926.

A small net decrease in employment is shown this year, offsetting the heavy increase reported last year, with a consequently greater supply of labor of all classes available. Wage increases, however, are reported by a greater percentage than those recording a decrease, although the percentage is not as high as last fall.

The reports indicate that production has been maintained in practically unchanged volume since last fall, with a very slight decrease in sales quantities, and a much heavier drop in sales values.

Industrial peace prevails almost without exception, a comparatively infinitesimal percentage of labor troubles being reported.

The above comparative summary is given for the sole purpose of showing slight measure the propriety of 1927 appears to have fallen behind that of 1926. A fairer idea, perhaps, of the real past, present and future of 1927 in business may be obtained from detached consideration of the following percentage items giving a survey of industry as a whole:

Present trade is pronounced favorable by more than 91 per cent of the replies, 11 per cent reporting it excellent, 36 per cent good, and 43 per cent fair.

Prospects for winter trade are even more favorably portrayed, more than 92 per cent of the replies reporting them as: excellent, 8 per cent; good, 44 per cent; fair, 40 per cent.

Business is better than last fall in the experience of 33 per cent, with 27 per cent reporting it unchanged, and 40 per cent reporting it lower.

A healthy movement of goods is indicated by reports of low stocks on hand by 17 per cent of the answers, with 72 per cent recording normal inventories, and only 11 per cent noting an overstock of goods.

Changes in the employment situation as compared with last fall are reported by 80 per cent of the replies. Of 43 per cent noting an increase in employment, 6 per cent say it was large and 37 per cent noted a small gain. Of the 57 reporting a decrease, the drop in numbers was large in the experience of 8 per cent and small in that of 49 per cent.

A labor shortage is indicated by only 8 per cent of the answers, of whom 6 per cent reported the supply of skilled labor to be wanting, and 2 per cent recorded a scarcity of unskilled labor.

Changes in the wage scale are reported by 38 per cent of the replies, and 73 per cent of these reported an increase, of which 70 per cent noted a small advance. Of the 27 per cent reporting a decrease, 265 per cent say the drop was small.

Changes in production as compared with last fall were noted by 76 per cent of the concerns replying to the questionnaire, and these changes were evenly divided between increases and decreases in the volume.

Changes in sales quantities were reported by 77 per cent, of whom 49 per cent noted an increase and 51 per cent a decrease.

As to sales values, 68 per cent of the answers reported changes since last fall; 38 per cent recording an increase and 62 per cent a decrease.

The industries represented in the survey are reported .997 per cent free of strikes, 12 per cent of the replies stating that these labor troubles have been eliminated.

The reports from some of the industrial group are given herewith:

## Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs.

Present trade is reported fair by 50 per cent, good by 14 per cent and poor by 36 per cent. Prospects for the winter are viewed as excellent by 14 per cent, good by 54 per cent, and poor by 32 per cent. Business compared with last fall is reported higher by 50 per cent, lower by 21 per cent, and unchanged by 29 per cent. Low stocks on hand are reported by 18 per cent, normal by 71 per cent and over by 11 per cent. A small increase in employment compared with last fall is reported by 40 per cent, large increase by 10 per cent, small decrease by 50 per cent. No shortage of skilled labor is reported by 89 per cent and none in unskilled labor by 21 per cent, while 3 per cent report a shortage of unskilled labor, and 2 per cent note a scarcity of unskilled labor. Increases in wages as compared with last fall are reported by 28 per cent, 3 per cent reporting the increase small, while 17 per cent report decreases, of which 3 per cent noted a large drop in the scale. An increase in production over last fall was reported by 50 per cent, a decrease by 32 per cent. An increase in sales quantities compared with

last fall was reported by 57 per cent, a decrease by 21 per cent. Sales values were reported greater than last fall by 32 per cent, and lower by 39 per cent. Industrial peace was reported by 1005, of whom 11 per cent reported strikes eliminated from their plants.

## Automobiles.

Present trade is reported favorable by 100 per cent, of whom 40 per cent regard it as excellent, and 20 per cent as good, and 40 per cent as fair. In the forecast for winter there is no dissent as to the favorable outlook, 40 per cent expecting it to be excellent, the same number predicting good, and 20 per cent fair. Compared to this time last year, business is reported by 80 per cent as being greater, and by 20 per cent as lower. Stocks on hand are reported as low by 20 per cent and normal by 80 per cent. A large increase in employment as compared to last fall is reported by 40 per cent being equally divided between large and small increases; and 20 per cent report a large decrease, with 40 per cent noting a small drop in the figures. No shortage of skilled labor is reported by 80 per cent and none in unskilled workmen by 100 per cent. A small increase in wages compared with last fall is reported by 20 per cent. An increase in production over last fall is reported by 60 per cent, a decrease by 20 per cent. An increase in sales quantities over last fall is reported by 80 per cent, a decrease by 20 per cent.

## Building Supplies.

Ninety per cent of the reports record favorable present trade, of which 9 per cent report it excellent, 26 per cent call it good, 55 per cent fair, with only 10 per cent reporting it poor. Prospects for winter trade are reported favorable by 82 per cent, of which 24 per cent regard them as good and 58 per cent as fair, with 18 per cent anticipating poor business. Better business than last fall is reported by 15 per cent, unchanged by 25 per cent, and lower by 60 per cent. Low stocks of goods on hand are reported by 12 per cent, normal by 70 per cent, and overstocked, 18 per cent. A large increase in employment is reported by 3 per cent, small by 22 per cent, large decrease by 9 per cent and small decrease by 45 per cent. A shortage of skilled labor is reported by 3 per cent, with 75 per cent reporting none; while 7 per cent report a shortage in unskilled labor, and 77 per cent reporting none. Small increases in wages as compared to last fall are reported by 13 per cent, and small decreases by 16 per cent. Greater production than last year is reported by 24 per cent, with 49 per cent reporting a decrease. Sales quantities are reported higher than last year by 20 per cent, and lower by 54 per cent. An increase in sales values over last fall is reported by 7 per cent, and a decrease by 58 per cent. Labor conditions are reported stable without exception, with 5 per cent considering that strikes have been eliminated.

## Chemicals.

Favorable conditions of present trade are reported by 96 per cent,

of whom 8 per cent say it is excellent, 54 per cent good, and 34 per cent fair, with only 4 per cent regarding it as poor. The prospects for winter trade are reported as favorable without exception, 8 per cent regarding them as excellent, 71 per cent as good, and 21 per cent as fair. Better business than last fall is reported by 42 per cent, unchanged by 33 per cent, and lower by 25 per cent. Low stocks on hand are reported by 17 per cent, normal by 70 per cent, and overstocked by 13 per cent. Large and small increases in employment over last fall are reported by 7 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, with 26 per cent reporting a small decrease. Seventy-seven per cent report no shortage in skilled labor, with 80 per cent reporting none in unskilled labor, but 3 per cent noting a shortage in the latter. A small increase in wages over last fall is reported by 42 per cent, with 3 per cent reporting a small decrease. Production is reported higher than last fall by 56 per cent of the answers, with 7 per cent reporting a decrease. Larger sales quantities than last fall are reported by 49 per cent, smaller by 21 per cent. An increase in sales values is noted by 34 per cent, a decrease by 19 per cent. There are no strikes in the industries and 7 per cent report them eliminated.

## Clothing.

Ninety-five per cent of those reporting pronounce present trade as favorable, 12 per cent reporting it excellent, 44 per cent as good, and 39 per cent as fair, with 5 per cent reporting it poor. Prospects for winter are regarded as excellent by 13 per cent, good by 54 per cent, fair by 28 per cent, and poor by 5 per cent. Better business is reported by 43 per cent, unchanged by 34 per cent, and lower by 23 per cent. Stocks on hand are reported as low by 17 per cent, normal by 65 per cent, and over by 18 per cent. Large and small increases in employment as compared to last fall are reported by 9 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively, with 18 per cent reporting a small decrease. A shortage of skilled labor is reported by 12 per cent, and none by 76 per cent, with 1 per cent reporting a shortage of unskilled labor and 76 per cent reporting none. Large and small increases in wages over this time last year are reported by 1 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, with 8 per cent reporting a small decrease. Greater production than last fall is reported by 55 per cent, while 23 per cent report a decrease, 55 per cent report sales quantities higher than last fall, and 25 per cent report them lower. Sales values are higher than last year at this time, say 37 per cent, with 28 per cent reporting them lower. There were no strikes in the industry, 12 per cent reporting them eliminated.

## Furniture.

Favorable present trade is reported by 93 per cent, of whom 3 per cent pronounce it excellent, 50 per cent good, and 40 per cent fair, with the rest reporting it poor. Good prospects for winter trade are reported by 53 per cent, fair by 40 per



cent, and poor by 7 per cent. Compared with last fall business is better according to 40 per cent of the reports, unchanged by 20 per cent, and lower by 40 per cent. Low stocks on hand are reported by 13 per cent, normal by 70 per cent, and over by 17 per cent. Large and small increases in employment are reported by 3 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, and large and small decreases by the same respective percentages. In skilled labor 3 per cent report a shortage, with 80 per cent reporting none; and 86 per cent reporting no shortage in unskilled labor. A small increase in wages over last fall is reported by 26 per cent, with 16 per cent reporting a small decrease. Greater production than last fall is reported by 40 per cent, with 30 per cent recording a decrease. Larger sales quantities are reported by 40 per cent, lower by 26 per cent, with higher sales values reported by 33 per cent, and lower by 26 per cent. With labor conditions reported unanimously peaceful, 20 per cent claim to have eliminated strikes.

#### Iron and Steel.

Present trade is reported excellent by 4 per cent, good by 24 per cent, fair by 51 per cent, and poor by 21 per cent. Prospects for winter trade are regarded with optimism by 60 per cent, of whom 3 per cent regard them as excellent, 28 per cent as good, and 59 per cent as fair, with the rest viewing them as poor. A better state of business than this time last year is reported by 23 per cent, with the same number reporting trade as unchanged, and the rest as lower. Low stocks on hand are reported by 24 per cent, normal by 69 per cent, and overstocked by 7 per cent. Large and small increases in employment as compared with the same period last year are reported by 3 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively; and large and small decreases by 12 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively. A shortage of skilled labor is reported by 4 per cent, with 90 per cent reporting none; and in unskilled labor 1 per cent report a shortage, with 89 per cent reporting none. As compared with last fall increases in wages, large and small, are reported by 3 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively; with 10 per cent reporting a small decrease. Higher production than last fall is reported by 32 per cent, with 51 per cent reporting a decrease. Larger sales quantities than this time last year are recorded by 33 per cent, with 54 per cent reporting a decrease. An increase in sales values as compared with last fall is reported by 15 per cent, with 63 per cent noting a decrease. No strikes are reported, and 12 per cent report them eliminated.

#### Rubber.

Reports as to present trade are equally divided, 50 per cent pronouncing it good, and the same number poor. Prospects for winter trade are more optimistic, 50 per cent reporting them good and an equal number regarding them as fair. Better business than last fall is reported by 50 per cent. Stocks on hand are reported normal, without exception. A small decrease in employment is reported, and no shortage either in skilled or unskilled labor

exists, according to all reports. A small decrease in wages as compared with last fall is reported, and a decrease in both production and sales quantities is noted. Sales values are reported increased and decreased by an equal number of those reporting. There are no strikes in the industry.

#### Textiles.

Excellent present trade is reported by 6 per cent, good by 32 per cent, fair by 45 per cent, and poor by 17 per cent. Prospects for winter trade are regarded as excellent by 1 per cent, good by 50 per cent, fair by 38 per cent, and poor by 11 per cent. Better business than last fall is reported by 45 per cent, unchanged by 23 per cent, and as lower by 32 per cent. Stocks on hand are reported low by 31 per cent, normal by 55 per cent, and over by 14 per cent. Large and small increases in employment since last fall are reported by 3 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, and large and small decreases by 6 and 35 per cent, respectively. A shortage of skilled labor is reported by 4 per cent, with 86 per cent reporting none, and 3 per cent noting a shortage of unskilled workers, and 83 per cent reporting none. Large and small increases in wages since last year are reported by 1 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, with 11 per cent reporting a small decrease. An increase in production over last fall is reported by 37 per cent, and a decrease by 38 per cent. Sales quantities are greater than last fall, 46 per cent report, while 35 per cent report them lower, and sales values are higher, according to 35 per cent; lower, according to 40 per cent. The industry was 99 per cent free of strikes, 13 per cent reporting them eliminated.

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## NATIONAL DYES



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## The Ginning Figures

THE ginning figures of October 25th have been accepted by many as confirmation of the October 8th estimate.

The following is a comparison of the crop estimate with the amounts ginned:

(000s omitted)			
	Oct. 8 Estimate	Ginned to Oct. 16	Yet to be Ginned
Virginia	37	4	33
North Carolina	845	362	483
South Carolina	750	489	261
Georgia	1,085	916	169
Florida	16	15	1
Missouri	100	22	78
Tennessee	335	141	194
Alabama	1,070	977	93
Mississippi	1,225	947	278
Louisiana	510	418	92
Texas	4,430	2,886	1,544
Oklahoma	990	382	608
Arkansas	1,020	480	540
New Mexico	70	25	45
Arizona	92	28	64
California	84	32	52
All others	9	1	8

Having recently been over a large portion of North Carolina and seen the clean picked fields, we fail to see how anyone can expect 483,000 more bales to be ginned when only 362,000 have been produced so far.

The same thing applies to South Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas and we do not expect the Government estimate to be equalled in either of these States.

On the other hand the ginning in Alabama and Georgia would seem to indicate that the crop estimate of those States will be exceeded.

Realizing that cotton has been picked and ginned at an unusually rapid rate it is interesting to note the amount ginned during the period from October 1st to October

16th and compare such figures with the amount yet to be ginned.

(000s omitted)			
	Ginned to Oct. 1	Ginned to Oct. 16	During Period
Alabama	783	977	194
Arizona	16	28	12
Arkansas	282	480	198
California	7	32	25
Florida	14	16	2
Georgia	742	916	174
Louisiana	243	418	175
Mississippi	707	947	240
Missouri	6	22	16
New Mexico	10	25	15
North Carolina	177	362	185
Oklahoma	158	382	224
South Carolina	334	489	155
Tennessee	63	141	78
Texas	2,300	2,886	586
Virginia	0	1	1

These figures almost without exception indicate that the rate of ginning is being rapidly reduced.

With 8,118,978 bales ginned to October 16th, the matter under consideration is the per cent of crop that was ginned to that date and just as a matter of interest we give the following figures:

IF	Crop
56 per cent	14,496,000
57 " "	14,242,000
58 " "	13,997,000
59 " "	13,761,000
60 " "	13,530,000
61 " "	13,308,000
62 " "	13,094,000
63 " "	12,886,000
64 " "	12,684,000
65 " "	12,489,000
66 " "	12,300,000
67 " "	12,116,000
68 " "	11,938,000
69 " "	11,765,000
70 " "	11,597,000
71 " "	11,433,000
72 " "	11,275,000

In recent years the per cent ginned to October 16th has varied from 56 to 72 per cent.

While it is hardly probable that

72 per cent has been ginned, we do know that cotton has been picked, ginned and rushed to the market at an exceedingly rapid rate and we believe that it is reasonable to assume that at least 65 per cent was ginned to October 16th.

If 65 per cent was ginned the crop will prove to be 12,487,000, which is very close to the Government estimate.

We can see nothing in the ginning figures to indicate any great inaccuracy in the Government estimates of 12,692,000 and 12,678,000 bales.

## The Question of Production

ONE of the most important subjects before the meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute last week was that of production. In his address, which was one of the ablest documents we have ever seen upon any subject, President Hines discussed at some length the relation between supply and demand and its effect upon individual producers. Mr. Hines very wisely pointed out that a broad survey of market conditions is always the safest guide to intelligent production. A careful study of statistics that will give a clear picture of the whole situation can enable the manufacturer to "guide his conduct intelligently against improvident production in excess of prospective demand and toward an increase in his production when the market will absorb an increased production."

Continuing in the same vein, Mr. Hines expressed the thought that while a manufacturer's own orders are a very valuable guide as to the rate of production he can safely maintain under given circumstances "the broader survey of the market as a whole, as afforded by the general statistics of the industry is essential to the soundest and most intelligent action."

We have recently heard a number of mill men express alarm at the high rate of production that is being maintained throughout the textile industry. Everyone knows that output this year has been of record-breaking proportions. It is true that orders have been upon the same scale. Figures compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants show that for the first nine months of the year that sales of standard cotton cloths were 108.6 per cent of production. In the past several weeks, however, sales have been less than production. It is possible that new business will develop that may justify continued high production. It is also possible that sales may be considerably smaller. It is certainly not amiss to keep constantly in mind a statistical picture of a whole market situation.

If the matter of production in the textile industry is ever intelligently solved, we believe it will come through a careful study of the factors that Mr. Hines cites as a guide. Through the work of the Textile Institute and of several other agencies, mill men will in the future have access to more comprehensive and intelligent statistics than have heretofore been available to them. If they can succeed in applying a study of these statistics to their own

operations, then the industry will have a factor of stability that it has always sadly lacked.

The cotton manufacturers, we believe, are going to find much better conditions existing in the industry as soon as they see the necessity of keeping themselves constantly alert to all changes in the supply and demand situation. It is just as important to keep this picture in mind when orders are plentiful as when they are scarce.

It has, of course, always been easy to warn against overproduction. It has also always been hard for mill men to think of overproduction in terms of their own operations.

## A Fitting Tribute

A FITTING and justly deserved tribute to the late Harry B. Jennings, president of the Union-Buffalo Mills and one of the ablest cotton manufacturers the South has ever produced, has been paid his memory by the Class of 1902 of Clemson College, of which Mr. Jennings was a member.

The class has just published a pamphlet in which are compiled some editorials and a few excerpts from press accounts of Mr. Jennings' life, the booklet being presented as a memorial to him from the class.

S. Mortimer Ward, president of the class, says of Mr. Jennings:

"His was such a quiet, unassuming manner that few of us realized the widespread recognition that he had won in his short lifetime as a leader in the textile industry. His greatest pleasure in life was one of the most enduring of all pleasures—that which is derived from a duty well done."

## Coming Fast

ALMOST a dozen Northern mills have announced plans for coming South within the past ten days. It is interesting to note that an increasing number of mills in Pennsylvania are among those to be moved.

As far as the South is concerned the most important feature of the movement is the wide variety of production in which these plants will be engaged. For instance, the latest developments show that besides two cotton mills plants coming to the Carolinas include a rayon dyeing plant, a yarn processing and dyeing plant, a full fashioned hosiery mill, a mill to make pile fabrics and a print works.

These plants are cited merely as an example of the various types that are seeking new homes in the Southern States. A large part of the movement is of course given over to spinning and weaving mills, but we believe their coming is less important than the smaller specialty plants.

As we recently pointed out, the South is getting a diversity of production that is going to give it a better balanced industry than it has ever had before. This diversification seems to be among externally rather than internally, but it is coming just the same.



## Personal News

L. E. Flannigan has resigned as electrician at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

J. S. Ross has been promoted to day overseer in weaving at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

B. A. Hagood will be active vice-president of the Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.

J. E. Reckley, from Catechee, S. C., has become overseer of night carding at the Easley Cotton Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

S. S. Copeland, of the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has accepted a position as second hand in weaving at the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

William Whyte, of Dresden, Ohio, has become night overseer of weaving at the Dorman Mills, Parson, W. Va.

William Maloney, of Boston, Mass., has become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Dorman Mills, Parsons, W. Va.

R. L. Stowe has been elected president of the National Weaving Company, which will take over and operate the Judson Mills No. 3, Artcloth plant, Lowell, N. C.

J. W. Parker has resigned as overseer of night carding at the Easley Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C., and accepted a position at the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

J. F. Wharton has accepted the position of overseer of spinning and winding at the Sauquoit Company, Gadsden, Ala.

C. A. Keown has resigned as master mechanic at the Sauquoit Spinning Company, Gadsden, Ala., and accepted a position at the Unique Hosiery Mills, Acworth, Ga.

A. C. Lineberger has been elected vice-president of the National Weaving Company, formerly the Judson Mills No. 3, Artcloth plant, Lowell, N. C.

A. C. Lineberger, Jr., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the National Weaving Company, formerly the Judson Mills No. 3, Artcloth plant, Lowell, N. C.

Bruce Hagood has been elected president and treasurer of the Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., succeeding his father, the late W. M. Hagood, Jr.

Louis L. Wisner, president of the Industrial Dyeing Corporation of North Carolina, has arrived in Charlotte to assume active management of the plant which his company will operate here.

J. W. Swinney, a junior at the textile school of the Georgia School of Technology, has been awarded the scholarship of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. The scholarship will pay his tuition for the year.

L. J. Pettigrew has been promoted to night second hand in weaving at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

S. A. Mauney has been promoted to day second hand in weaving at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

T. E. Switzer, treasurer of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., has returned from a ten-day business trip North.

H. T. Godfrey, of Warrenton, S. C., has become overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

Emmett Yancy, electrician in the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Columbus and Porterdale, Ga., has been assigned to the Columbus plant.

Royal Little, of Boston, will be treasurer of the new Carolina Dyeing and Winding Company, Mount Holly, N. C. He is also treasurer of the Lustron Yarns Company, and the Special Yarns Company, of Boston.

T. E. Teal, formerly of Lowell, N. C., is now head loom fixer at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Carl Brown, formerly of the East-side Mills, Shelby, N. C., has accepted a position with the Cleveland Cloth Mills, of the same place.

C. W. Register, who for the past four years has had a position in the twisting department of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., has become night overseer of spooling, warping and twisting at the American Mills No. 2, Bessemer City, N. C.

Duplan Silk Corporation announce the association with them of Henry Weissenbach as manager of their yarn converting and commission departments. Mr. Weissenbach comes to them from the Commercial Fibre Company of America, whom he served in the capacity of director of sales.

Edwin F. James, of Charlotte, is president of the new Carolina Dyeing and Winding Company, which will erect a plant at Mount Holly, N. C. Mr. James was formerly one of the owners of the Textile Silk Dye Works, Philadelphia, and previously district manager of E. F. Houghton & Co., with headquarters in Atlanta. After November 7, he will have offices at 1016 Johnston Building, Charlotte, until the plant is finished.

### Pyle Fabric Co.

Greenville, S. C.—Final details for the construction of the Southern Pyle Fabric Co. plant were arranged over the week-end by the Brooks brothers, who were here from Philadelphia, and actual work merely await signing of the papers, which were taken to Philadelphia for examination by attorneys.

## AMALIE PRODUCTS

### Amalie WARP-PRODUCTS

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**—The Elizabeth City Hosiery Mills have purchased four full fashioned hosiery machines, additional Universal winders and some other equipment.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Notice has been given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Enoree Cotton Mills will be held at the office of the Arkwright Mills on Morgan square, Spartanburg, November 2, for the purpose of voting on a resolution to amend the charter of the mills changing the name to Riverdale Mills. Robert Z. Cates of Spartanburg, is president of the mills.

**Union, S. C.**—Directors of the Union Buffalo Mills Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the first preferred and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the second preferred stock. The directors also declared from the available surplus earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, a dividend of 6 per cent on the common stock, all to be paid November 15 to holders of record on that date. Transfer books close November 7.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Southern Pyle Fabric Company is to be organized here to erect a plant to manufacture pile fabrics. The plant, which is to cost about \$50,000 will be operated by Brooks Bros., upholstery manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa. It will be erected near the site of the old Riverview Mill, near the city.

The arrangements for the organization of the company were handled through E. A. Gilfillin, local broker.

**Commerce, Ga.**—In connection with the organization of the Harmony Grove Mill No. 2, it is interesting to cite the dividend record of the Harmony Grove Mill here. This company, within the past 20 years, has paid out 200 per cent cash dividends to stockholders. In addition, a large surplus has been accumulated and the stockholders have voted to build a second plant to cost about \$500,000.

**Easley, S. C.**—C. Bruce Hagood, of Easley, was elected president and treasurer of Glenwood Mill at a meeting of stockholders and directors held at Easley. Mr. Hagood succeeds his father, W. M. Hagood, who died several months ago. W. M. Hagood, Jr., was elected honorary vice-president, B. A. Hagood, active vice-president, and Wilton Hayes, secretary.

Eleven directors were named: C. Bruce Hagood, W. M. Hagood, Ben S. Hagood, B. A. Hagood, Gertrude Hagood Matthews, Summerfield Baldwin, Sydney Bruce, W. C. Beacham, and N. C. Poe, of Greenville; W. W. Robertson and Ed. Shanklin.

Decision was reached to pay a quarter dividend of 2 per cent on January 1.



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Southern Representative  
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and Detail Plans  
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**Suffolk, Va.**—The Parker Hosiery Mill and Dye Works, of Portsmouth, have purchased machinery for the branch plant they will operate here.

**Shreveport, La.**—L. H. Gilmer & Co., of Philadelphia, who have been operating a 5,000-spindle mill here for some months, are expected to double the capacity of the plant within a short time.

**West Point, Miss.**—The Wayne Mills, formerly the Cardinal Mills, have been purchased by J. W. Saunders and it is understood that he will operate the plant as a unit in his group of mills, the Cotton Mills Products Company.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Contract for the electrical equipment of the new Slater Mill was let to the General Electric Company. The contract includes 720 loom motors, motors for individually driven spinning frames and small group drives, transformers, regulators and switchboards. J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers.

**Maryville, Tenn.**—A silk mill of A. Scholcan, Inc., will be located at Maryville. Manager V. J. Hultquist of Alcoa, and representatives of the Tennessee Electric Power Co., are announced before leaving for New York, to consummate negotiations.

It will be the third mill to locate near Knoxville, within two weeks Aronsohn & Hirschfeld Silk Mills, of Paterson, N. J., recently contracted for a plant at Morristown, Tenn., work on which is now under way. Lenoir City was selected by the Alspach Knitting Co., of Orwigsburg, Pa., for a factory to manufacture underwear.

**Stanley, N. C.**—The buildings and other property of the Lola Gingham Mills have been purchased from Hesslein & Co., New York, by R. F. Craig, of Stanley. J. A. Gardner, of Charlotte, and J. E. Kale, of Lincoln, are the buyers.

The machinery of the plant was removed some time ago and was not included in the sale, although a small amount of equipment was sold with the building. The plant formerly had 350 looms.

It is understood that the new owners will reequip the building and operate a mill under direction of Mr. Craig, who was formerly treasurer of the Lola Gingham Mills.

**Mount Holly, N. C.**—A contract was signed during the past week for the erection of a plant near the Catawba River of this place, to be leased by the Carolina Dyeing and Winding Company, incorporated recently with a paid in capital of \$150,000.

The Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company will install machinery, which is the last word in equipment for dyeing and winding on commission for the weaving and knitting



na-  
ton  
in sk  
package  
chased for  
other special  
rayon and Celanese  
delivery of this in  
ient form.

The company will  
a position to serve  
knitting mills of all kinds  
correct material and pack  
their requirements and ex  
but will also render similar  
to the many interests in this  
of the country concerned in  
sale of cotton, rayon, and Celanese  
yarns. The plant will be in charge  
of an organization skilled in all of  
the processes involved, and will em-  
ploy from 100 to 150 people.

It is anticipated that the facilities  
provided by this new company will  
result in attracting to the Piedmont  
section textile plants for weaving  
and knitting specialties and fancy  
fabrics as well as some of the more  
staple lines. Inasmuch as mills in  
the South have heretofore had to de-  
pend largely upon Northern dyeing  
and winding concerns for this  
prompt, efficient service which the  
Carolina Dyeing & Winding Com-  
pany expects to furnish.

The president of this corporation  
is Edwin F. James, who was for a  
number of years one of the owners  
of the Textile Silk Dye Works,  
Philadelphia, and previously district  
sales manager for E. F. Houghton &  
Co., Philadelphia, with head quar-  
ters in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. James will  
reside in Charlotte, and after No-  
vember 7th, will establish a tem-  
porary office at 1016 Johnston Build-  
ing, occupying it until the plant at  
Mount Holly is completed.

Royal Little, Boston, Mass., is  
treasurer. Mr. Little is also treas-  
urer of the Lustron Company, and  
of the Special Yarns Corporation,  
the latter being the largest dyers  
and converters of rayon and Celanese  
yarns in the New England  
States.

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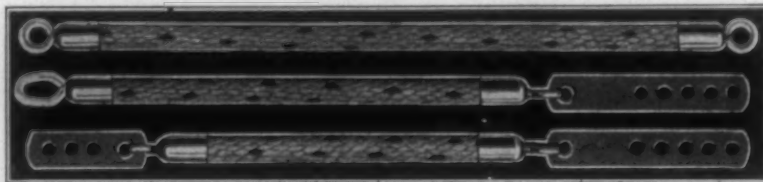
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Atlanta  
Georgia

Boston  
Massachusetts

Charlotte  
North Carolina

Greenville  
South Carolina

C. Mason, president, treas-  
urer and buyer and C. B. Carpenter,  
secretary, are the officials of the  
defunct textile plant which made  
the assignment.

It was said that the mill was capi-  
talized at \$300,000 with a total in-  
debtedness of approximately \$175,-  
000.

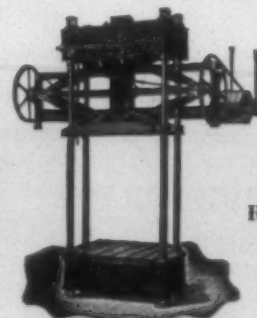
The mill has 10,000 spindles.

Greenville, S. C.—Piedmont Print  
Works is the name for the new \$1,-  
000,000 textile plant to be constructed  
near Taylors, it was officialys an-  
nounced by Harry Stephenson, who  
will be president.

Construction of the plant will be-  
gin before the end of the year and  
drawing of the plans will start at  
once, Mr. Stephenson said. It is ex-  
pected something like a year will be  
required before the plant will be  
ready for operation.

The plant will do no bleaching, but  
will be engaged exclusively in dye-  
ing and printing. Four huge print  
machines will be installed and plant  
will employ about 200 persons at the  
outset. The finishing machinery to  
be used will be new. Mr. Stephen-  
son said, while the print machines  
will be brought here from a large  
(Continued on Page 29)

## BALING PRESS



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Tons  
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418,865;  
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North Carolina,  
382,256; South  
Tennessee, 141,309;  
Virginia, 3,700; all  
930.

Ga. — The Mandeville  
Carrollton, were awarded  
for their cotton field float ex-  
at the centennial Carroll  
y, which was held in Carrollton  
week.

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FOSTER WINDER

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METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS  
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1923

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_

Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carder \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_

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### Hester Cites Carry-Over Figures

In a statement issued Saturday H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, urged that "the Secretary of Agriculture withdraw his estimate of 7,800,000 bales carryover, for most of which has no official basis, and permit the settlement of the various private statements on their merits."

The statement, which Mr. Hester said, "was individual from me as statistician and not as an official of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, declared that "the South experiences sufficient difficulty in obtaining sufficient returns for the cotton they actually have without clogging the record by order of the Secretary to Agriculture with hundreds of thousands of imaginary bales for the existence for which there is no adequate proof."

Secretary Hester attacked the sources supplying the information upon which the Department of Agriculture based its recent carry-over estimate.

"The response of Secretary Jardine contains nothing that was not previously known and is conspicuous for its evasion of the real point at issue, which is that a United States bureau has thrown together a tissue of private reports (the Census Bureau excepted) and has evolved therefrom a total which it put into the world as an official governmental pronouncement and in thus giving official sanction to unreliable data has worked untold injury to the South's chief staple," Secretary Hester said.

#### Scores Department Sources.

"Why the secretary does not comply with Representative Aswell's recommendation to withdraw the statement as official and permit private compilations to stand before the house on their own merits is a mystery. The public knows, and the secretary (who assumed responsibility for the public of agricultural economics faux pas) confesses that he has no official basis (the Census Bureau excepted) for his 7,800,000 bale carryover, and yet he repeats that figure, which includes about 100,000 foreign cotton.

"In so far as my figures are concerned, and they have nothing to do with the point at issue, after reading all the secretary has to say, I am more than ever convinced of their correctness.

"Inasmuch as Secretary Jardine has gone out of the way repeatedly in lauding a foreign association, which, according to the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, was inaugurated, as boasted by its organizer, for the purpose of 'trying to break down the price of cotton, ignoring the fact that in so doing he helped to wreck the prosperity of the Southern cotton growers,' there is just cause for protest.

"The secretary knows or should know that even if the Manchester Federation's total of 'calculated' mill consumption were correct, that there are hundreds of thousands of bales consumed that never crossed the portals of regular cotton mills. This was especially the case with the extremely low prices for low-

grade cotton during the past year.

#### Figures Incorrect, He Says.

"Aside from the fact that the secretary is bolstering an organization which has a naturally unfavorable leaning toward cotton values, he has used figures of that organization which on their face are palpably incorrect and yet he says in his letter to Mr. Aswell that 'delay in answering him has been due to the time required for making a careful check of sources and data used by the bureau in preparing a statement.' It is unfortunate that he did not take longer for the purpose of analyzing the federation figures which he indorses.

"I do not say that the federation figures are padded. In fact, I would not say anything about them at all had the official whose duty it is to help the farmer had not forced it. It would have been much better to have permitted the federation to stand on its own merits so that our people should have passed their own judgment on it, free from governmental interference."

Secretary Hester said the federation figures of East Indian consumption of American cotton accredited to that country a consumption of 45,000 bales more than were supplied it during the year, and "not to be outdone in this, it says, moreover, that the Indian mills still held a supply of 147,000 bales. Whence came this 162,000 excess which never reached India? Surely the careful check Secretary Jardine says he has made should have developed this. Those 162,000 bales less than nothing are included in his calculations and he should be able to tell us more about it."

The federation, Secretary Hester said, erred again in its Russian consumption and mill stock report.

The federation figures are unreliable, he said, "first because in consumption they do not include all the lint cotton consumed.

"Second, because the federation counts round bales of which more than 600,000 bales were exported foreign, as full bales, and, third, because they are incorrect both as to consumption and mill stocks.

#### Only One Indorsement.

"They hold their claim to reliability largely by reason of indorsement of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, who says 'the international federation report is based upon returns received direct from the mills.' Does the secretary know this or does he take only what has been told him by interested parties?

"Does he know that 90 per cent of all the mills which he says report direct to the federation includes American mills which do not report to the federation and that the so-called 10 per cent which the federation estimates or guesses is largely increased when applied to the number of foreign mills only?

"Insofar as American mills are concerned, I am advised by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association that it is in no way controlled by the International Federation Association of Master Spinners, and by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that it 'has no connection whatever with the



International Federation of Master Spinners.

"In reference to the individual interest spinners who are members of that body, it is fair to assume that they are not directly responsible for the statistical statement put forth in the name of the International Cotton Federation, indorsed by Secretary Jardine. This may be especially assumed, concerning the East Indian spinners, who would hardly be guilty of reporting as consumed and on hand 162,000 bales of American cotton which had no existence either in India or elsewhere.

"In Secretary Jardine's item of 375,000 bales Japan and China ports and afloat there is over 200,000 bales duplication of cotton counted, both in the Japanese mill and port stocks. This arises from the fact that the Japanese mills at the close of July held a large part of their stocks at the Japanese ports."

### MILL ITEMS

(Continued from Page 25)

concern in the East, having been used for a short time.

The Piedmont Print Works will be capitalized at \$1,000,000 and will be incorporated under the laws of South Carolina. Mr. Stephenson said: It is the plan of the promoters to rush construction of the project, and for this reason plans for the enterprise will be drawn as soon as possible.

**Greenville, S. C.** — The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Spinning Company, will be held November 16th. The American Spinning Company and the Florence Mills, of Forest City, N. C., are now operated by the same interests. Arthur J. Cummoek, of New York, is president of the local company and D. D. Little, of this State, is treasurer.

The American Spinning Company changed owners about a year ago, when the Morgans disposed of their interests. J. H. Morgan had served as president of the mill until that time. This was the first of three Greenville mills which has been disposed of to Northern owners during the past year.

### A Good Selection

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1923

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

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Looms \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

Carder \_\_\_\_\_

Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

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### Hester Cites Carry-Over Figures

In a statement issued Saturday H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, urged that "the Secretary of Agriculture withdraw his estimate of 7,800,000 bales carryover, for most of which has no official basis, and permit the settlement of the various private statements on their merits."

The statement, which Mr. Hester said, "was individual from me as statistician and not as an official of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, declared that "the South experiences sufficient difficulty in obtaining sufficient returns for the cotton they actually have without clogging the record by order of the Secretary of Agriculture with hundreds of thousands of imaginary bales for the existence for which there is no adequate proof."

Secretary Hester attacked the sources supplying the information upon which the Department of Agriculture based its recent carry-over estimate.

"The response of Secretary Jardine contains nothing that was not previously known and is conspicuous for its evasion of the real point at issue, which is that a United States bureau has thrown together a tissue of private reports (the Census Bureau excepted) and has evolved therefrom a total which it put into the world as an official governmental pronouncement and in thus giving official sanction to unreliable data has worked untold injury to the South's chief staple," Secretary Hester said.

#### Scores Department Sources.

"Why the secretary does not comply with Representative Aswell's recommendation to withdraw the statement as official and permit private compilations to stand before the house on their own merits is a mystery. The public knows, and the secretary (who assumed responsibility for the public of agricultural economics faux pas) confesses that he has no official basis (the Census Bureau excepted) for his 7,800,000 bale carryover, and yet he repeats that figure, which includes about 100,000 foreign cotton.

"In so far as my figures are concerned, and they have nothing to do with the point at issue, after reading all the secretary has to say, I am more than ever convinced of their correctness.

"Inasmuch as Secretary Jardine has gone out of the way repeatedly in lauding a foreign association, which, according to the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, was inaugurated, as boasted by its organizer, for the purpose of 'trying to break down the price of cotton, ignoring the fact that in so doing he helped to wreck the prosperity of the Southern cotton growers,' there is just cause for protest.

"The secretary knows or should know that even if the Manchester Federation's total of 'calculated' mill consumption were correct, that there are hundreds of thousands of bales consumed that never crossed the portals of regular cotton mills. This was especially the case with the extremely low prices for low-

grade cotton during the past year.

#### Figures Incorrect, He Says.

"Aside from the fact that the secretary is bolstering an organization which has a naturally unfavorable leaning toward cotton values, he has used figures of that organization which on their face are palpably incorrect and yet he says in his letter to Mr. Aswell that 'delay in answering him has been due to the time required for making a careful check of sources and data used by the bureau in preparing a statement.' It is unfortunate that he did not take longer for the purpose of analyzing the federation figures which he indorses.

"I do not say that the federation figures are padded. In fact, I would not say anything about them at all had the official whose duty it is to help the farmer had not forced it. It would have been much better to have permitted the federation to stand on its own merits so that our people should have passed their own judgment on it, free from governmental interference."

Secretary Hester said the federation figures of East Indian consumption of American cotton accredited to that country a consumption of 45,000 bales more than were supplied it during the year, and "not to be outdone in this, it says, moreover, that the Indian mills still held a supply of 117,000 bales. Whence came this 162,000 excess which never reached India? Surely the careful check Secretary Jardine says he has made should have developed this. Those 162,000 bales less than nothing are included in his calculations and he should be able to tell us more about it."

The federation, Secretary Hester said, erred again in its Russian consumption and mill stock report.

The federation figures are unreliable, he said, "first because in consumption they do not include all the lint cotton consumed.

"Second, because the federation counts round bales of which more than 600,000 bales were exported foreign, as full bales, and, third, because they are incorrect both as to consumption and mill stocks.

#### Only One Indorsement.

"They hold their claim to reliability largely by reason of indorsement of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, who says 'the international federation report is based upon returns received direct from the mills.' Does the secretary know this or does he take only what has been told him by interested parties?

"Does he know that 90 per cent of all the mills which he says report direct to the federation includes American mills which do not report to the federation and that the so-called 10 per cent which the federation estimates or guesses is largely increased when applied to the number of foreign mills only?

"Insofar as American mills are concerned, I am advised by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association that it is in no way controlled by the International Federation Association of Master Spinners, and by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that it has no connection whatever with the



International Federation of Master Spinners.

"In reference to the individual interest spinners who are members of that body, it is fair to assume that they are not directly responsible for the statistical statement put forth in the name of the International Cotton Federation, indorsed by Secretary Jardine. This may be especially assumed, concerning the East Indian spinners, who would hardly be guilty of reporting as consumed and on hand 162,000 bales of American cotton which had no existence either in India or elsewhere.

"In Secretary Jardine's item of 375,000 bales Japan and China ports and afloat there is over 200,000 bales duplication of cotton counted, both in the Japanese mill and port stocks. This arises from the fact that the Japanese mills at the close of July held a large part of their stocks at the Japanese ports."

### MILL ITEMS

(Continued from Page 25)

concern in the East, having been used for a short time.

The Piedmont Print Works will be capitalized at \$1,000,000 and will be incorporated under the laws of South Carolina, Mr. Stephenson said. It is the plan of the promoters to rush construction of the project, and for this reason plans for the enterprise will be drawn as soon as possible.

**Greenville, S. C.** — The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Spinning Company, will be held November 16th. The American Spinning Company and the Florence Mills, of Forest City, N. C., are now operated by the same interests. Arthur J. Cumcock, of New York, is president of the local company and D. D. Little, of this State, is treasurer.

The American Spinning Company changed owners about a year ago, when the Morgans disposed of their interests. J. H. Morgan had served as president of the mill until that time. This was the first of three Greenville mills which has been disposed of to Northern owners during the past year.

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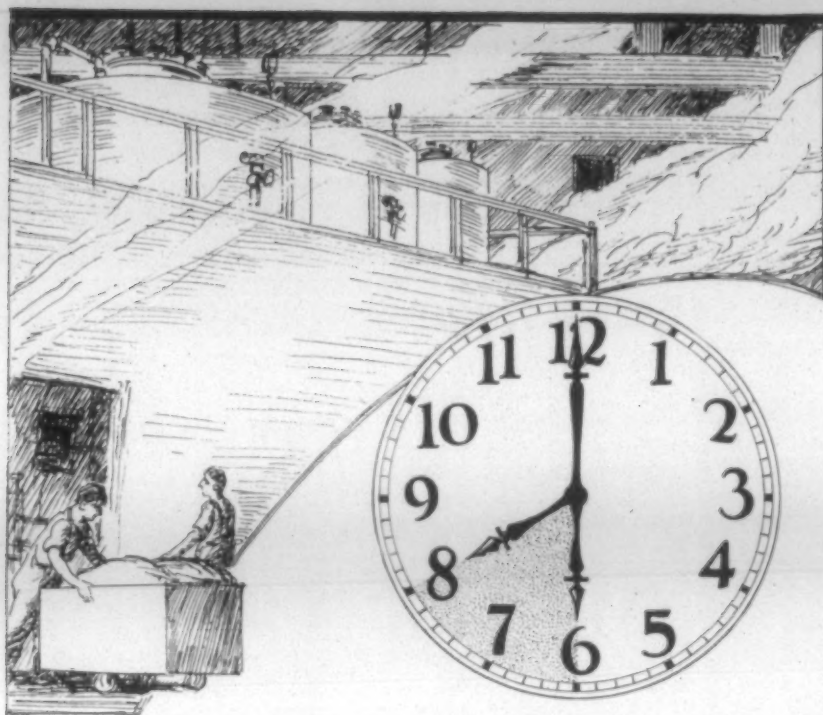
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## Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
<b>-A-</b>	<b>-J-</b>
Aberdeen Hotel — 35	Jacobs, E. H. & Co. —
Acme Sales Co. —	Johnson, Chas. B. —
Akron Belting Co. — 39	<b>-K-</b>
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	Kaumagraph Co. —
Aluminum Co. of America —	Keever Starch Co. —
American Bobbin Co. — 26	Klipstein, A. & Co. —
American Moistening Co. — 25	<b>-L-</b>
American Textile Banding Co. —	Ladew, Edward R. Co. —
American Yarn & Processing Co. — 37	Lane, W. T. & Bros. — 2
Amory, Browne & Co. — 36	Langley, W. H. & Co. — 36
Apco-Mossberg Corp. —	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. — 33
Arabol Mfg. Co. —	Leslie, Evans & Co. — 36
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —
Ashworth Bros. — 42	Lindley Nurseries, Inc. — 30
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —	Link-Belt Co. —
Atlanta Brush Co. —	Lowell Shuttle Co. —
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co. —	<b>-M-</b>
<b>-B-</b>	Marston, Jno. P. Co. —
Bahnsen Co. —	Mathieson Alkali Works —
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —	Mauney Steel Co. — 37
Barber-Colman Co. — 3	Marrow Machine Co. — 29
Bell, Geo. C. — 24	Moccasin Bushing Co. — 34
Bond, Chas. Co. — 19	Moreland Sizing Co. — 29
Borne, Scrymser Co. —	Morse Chain Co. —
Bosson & Lane — 33	<b>-N-</b>
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. — 32	National Aniline & Chemical Co. — 21
Briggs-Schaffner Co. — 44	National Ring Traveler Co. — 32
Brown, David Co. — 26	Newburger Cotton Co. — 3
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —
<b>-C-</b>	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
Carrier Engineering Corp. —	<b>-O-</b>
Catlin & Co. — 37	Oakite Products, Inc. — 30
Charlotte Mfg. Co. — 44	<b>-P-</b>
Celanese Corp. of America — 2	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. — 34
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. —	Parker, Walter L. Co. —
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. — 5	Penick & Ford, Ltd. —
Adam Cook's Sons —	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Corn Products Refining Co. — 45	Philadelphia Belting Co. —
Courtney, Dana S. Co. —	Pioneer Broom Co., Inc. —
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works — 4	Polk, R. L. & Co. —
Crump, F. M. & Co. — 33	Powers Regulator Co. —
Curran & Barry — 26	<b>-R-</b>
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. —	Reeves Bros., Inc. — 36
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. —	Roesler & Hasselacher Chemical Co. — 31
<b>-D-</b>	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. — 24
Dary Ring Traveler Co. — 29	Rice Dobby Chain Co. — 25
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. — 36	Rogers Fibre Co. — 43
Denison Mfg. Co. —	Roy, E. S. & Son —
Diamond State Fibre Co. —	<b>-S-</b>
Dixie Mercerizing Co. — 58	Saco-Lowell Shops — 13
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. — 35	Schieren, Chas. A. Co. —
Drake Corp. —	Scott, Henry L. & Co. — 26
Draper, E. S. — 24	Seaboard Ry. —
Draper Corp. —	Seydel Chemical Co. — 38
Dronfield Bros. —	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Duke Power Co. —	Shamow Shuttle Co. — 12
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. — 25	Sipp Machine Co. — 44
Duplan Silk Corp. —	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Sonneborn, L. Sons — 23-35
<b>-E-</b>	Sonoco Products —
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —	Southern Ry. — 39
Eaton, Paul B. — 35	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. — 42	Spaulding Fibre Co. — 19
Economy Baler Co. — 42	Spray Painting & Finishing Equipment — 32
Emmons Loom Harness Co. — 35	Stafford Co. —
Entwistle, T. C. Co. —	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. — 17
<b>-F-</b>	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Fabreka Belting Co. — 25	Stone, Chas. H. — 36
Fafnir Bearing Co. —	Sydner Pump & Well Co. —
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. —	<b>-T-</b>
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	Tetralene — 25
Farish Co. — 24	Takamine Laboratories, Inc. —
Ferguson Gear Co. — 29	Terrell Marine Co. —
Flexible Steel Lacing Co. —	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —
Ford, J. B. Co. — 35	Textile Mill Supply Co. —
Foster Machine Co. —	Timken Roller Bearing Co. — 1
Benjamin Franklin Hotel — 31	Tolhurst Machine Works —
Franklin Process Co. —	Tripod Paint Co. — 33
<b>-G-</b>	<b>-U-</b>
Garland Mfg. Co. —	United Chemical Products Co. —
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc. — 34	U. S. Bolbin & Shuttle Co. — 6
General Dyestuff Corp. —	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. — 32
Gross, G. L. & H. G., Inc. — 15	Universal Winding Co. — 32
General Electric Co. —	<b>-V-</b>
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
Gildden Co. —	Fred'k Viotor & Achells — 24
Graton & Knight Co. —	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —
Greist Mfg. Co. — 34	<b>-W-</b>
Greenville Belting Co. —	Washburn —
<b>-H-</b>	Watts, Ridley & Co. — 37
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. —	Wellington, Sears & Co. — 36
Hart Products Corp. — 23	White, Fred H. —
H. & B. American Machine Co. — 14	Whitlin Machine Works —
Houghton, E. F. & Co. — 11	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. — 35
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. — 2	Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp. —
Howard-Hickory Co. —	Williams, J. H. Co. —
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co. — 34	Wilson, Wm. & York, Inc. — 37
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —	Wilts Veneer Co. — 35
	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. — 36

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(Continued from Page 10)

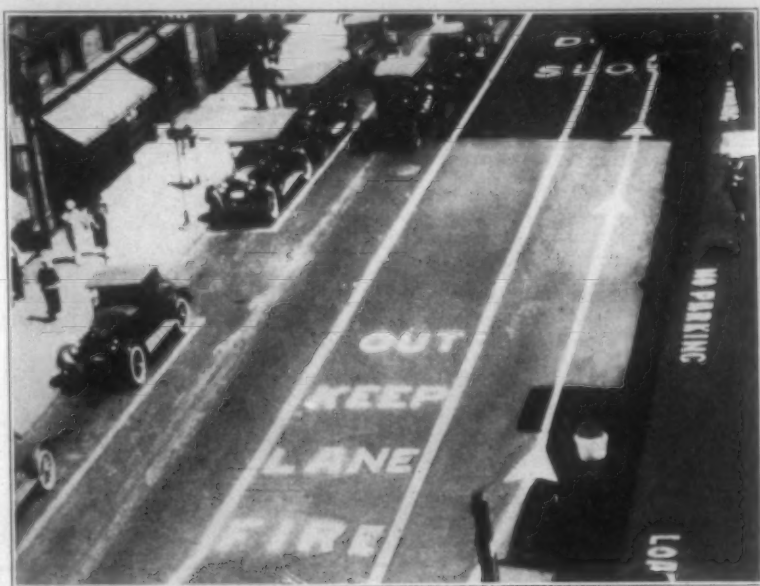
cost of painted signs. From an engineer in a city where these signs have been used after careful tests comes this statement:

"In a moderate sized city, say, of about 100,000 population, which does considerable painting but not enough to warrant the purchase of a spray gun outfit, the markers and strips should prove a real economy."

Fabric signs are being used more and more extensively in this country, and have even been shipped to England, France, Spain and Australia, the manufacturers report. Illinois and Michigan have used pole markers on State highways at the

rate of 2,000 to 3,000 annually. These makers also are being used in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire. The new "Honeymoon Trail" from Rochester, N. Y., to Cleveland, Ohio, is to be equipped with both markers and safety letters. Last year the city of Rochester, N. Y., used 15,000 safety letters, 100,000 feet of five-inch fabric strips, and 1,000 school zone letters. Among other cities which have used the signs successfully are Chicago, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Newark, N. J., Albany, N. Y., Miami, Coral Gables, and Jacksonville, Fla.

The principles of safety fabric strips and letters is adaptable for making safety lines for railroad station platforms, warehouse lanes, outlining poorly lighted stair treads and for roof signs for airports.



### VISIBILITY AND SAFETY IN THESE COTTON LINES

A block in East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., where safety fabric strips and curb markers are in use. Courtesy Wamblu Corporation

## A Tip to Mill Treasurers

Boston, Mass.—It is obvious that the time to buy is when the most is for sale and the fewest went it. This is no less true of cotton than of other goods. Harris, Irby & Vose in their weekly cotton letter show that at the peak of the crop movement, cotton is offered most plentifully and suggest that it is the time to buy cotton.

In the record below it is assumed that a cotton mill bought its year's supply of cotton in equal parts at the closing price each day during a period which is approximately between the government crop reports of October 8 and November 8.

A cotton mill following this policy would have sustained losses in only two years, both exceptional for other reasons. These losses would have been vastly exceeded by big profits in other years. In the deflation period of 1921-22 the possible loss was \$35 a bale, but in no less than eight different years possible profits exceeding \$25 and ranging up to \$50 a bale would have been realized. In 18 out of twenty years, the policy achieved complete success.

Below are the average closing prices of July cotton during the period October 8 to November 8 inclusive, and the average of the high prices for July cotton in the months from November to July inclusive:

Year	Ave. Oct. 8-Nov. 8	Ave. in mos Nov. to July	Year	Ave. Oct. 8-Nov. 8	Ave. in mos Nov. to July
1906-07	10.87	10.99	1917-18	26.41	30.21
1907-08	10.56	10.76	1918-19	28.74	28.84
1908-09	8.55	10.32	1919-20	33.93	37.30
1909-10	14.16	15.66	1920-21	19.33	14.16
1910-11	14.60	15.29	1921-22	17.58	19.62
1911-12	9.40	10.90	1922-23	23.16	28.26
1912-13	11.20	12.41	1923-24	29.21	32.89
1913-14	13.24	12.85	1924-25	23.30	25.20
1915-16	12.73	12.89	1925-26	20.00	18.84
1916-17	18.80	21.72	1926-27	13.34	16.40

\*Cotton Exchange closed in October and November, 1924.

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Now plenty of large mills are doing it, at no higher cost!

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Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING  
RING. The greatest improvement enter-  
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vent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.  
Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.  
Providence, R. I.  
31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



### Visiting the Shops

(Continued from Page 8)

Carpenter why he gave us the contract and he said that they had made a thorough investigation and found that more mill men in the South read the Southern Textile Bulletin than any other journal and that he liked our editorial policy of not being afraid to express our opinions.

Chas. E. Carpenter came to E. F. Houghton & Co. in 1880 to take the place of an older brother who was incapacitated by an accident.

His first job was in the packing and shipping department but he passed through the various departments and became president in December, 1914.

Mr. Carpenter impresses anyone who comes in contact with him as a man of power and virility, a man of remarkable ability who is not afraid of anybody.

To thousands he is probably best known for his ability as a writer, because for 19 years he has edited "The Houghton Line," which is published monthly, and has a circulation of 250,000.

He edits all of it except the Willie Wiseman page and there has never been a dull issue.

He also edits Vim, a publication that goes only to E. F. Houghton & Co., salesmen, and supervises the publication of Black and White, a publication which contains matter compiled by the Houghton Research staff.

He also edits the Houghton Pay Envelope, which goes once per month to all the employees of the company.

Mr. Carpenter believes in publicity and they have within their building a large and well equipped printing plant for the production of their several publications.

There is no denying that his system works, for with it he has built up a business of over \$6,000,000 per year, and has become not only one of the largest manufacturers of cotton softeners, warp sizings and special oils for many trades, but also the largest exporter of leather belting in the United States.

I asked Mr. Carpenter how he acquired his ability to write with such force and was amazed to learn that he entered the works at such an early age that he had had only a meagre high school education.

He not only edits the publications named above and has built up a \$6,000,000 business, but has found plenty of time to play.

He held the billiard championship of Pennsylvania for two years and can play with the best of them today.

For a number of years he was an amateur prize fighter and won many victories.

Today he has two yachts and has his business so well organized that he is able to take frequent cruises.

A superintendent of a cotton mill told me recently that he did not have time to perform the duties as president of a civic club and I could not help comparing the work he was doing with the multifold work of Chas. E. Carpenter.

When I was talking to Mr. Car-

penter I realized that he was above everything else a man who had confidence in his ability to put over any task that he assumed.

While at the plant I was surprised to learn that every employee in the company, whether a laborer or sales manager, was a stockholder.

Employees purchase stock at inventory value and receive regular dividends. When they leave they give up their stock and receive its value per share based upon the next inventory.

Although Mr. Carpenter had been denied more than a meagre high school education, he has made it possible for every employee of the E. F. Houghton & Co. to secure a full education.

All employees can go to night school with all expenses paid by the company, and then if they wish to go on to college they can go with all expenses again paid by the company.

In a group of rather tough looking boys, Mr. Carpenter one day saw a boy whose appearance he liked.

He secured his name and induced the boy's mother to allow him to enter the employment of E. F. Houghton & Co. He was educated at the expense of the company and is now the general sales manager, G. W. Pressell, who conducted me over the plant.

I have never talked to any man who was as absolutely and as sincerely sold upon the company for which he worked and the quality of the products they made than G. W. Pressell.

Throughout the entire plant the employees appeared to be of a very high class and I understand that there is always a very long waiting list of boys and girls who want to enter the employment of E. F. Houghton & Co.

There have been those who have thrown bricks at E. F. Houghton & Co. and tried to create the impression that they did not give fair treatment to their customers, but it would be very hard for us to believe that any firm that was so very fair towards their employees and who showed such a consideration for them, could adopt any other attitude towards its customers.

People of that kind do not blow both hot and cold.

After spending a very interesting half hour with Mr. Chas. E. Carpenter we went to the packing department and was very much interested in what I saw there.

All the pieces of leather that are not large enough for belting or other purposes is made into leather packings and the Vim tan leather is said to be especially adapted for packing.

They make leather packing all the way from 1/4-inch diameter to 4-inches in diameter and packings made of Vim leather are guaranteed to last seven times as long as those of oak leather.

The leather packings are made in the shape of round cups and their moulding machines are made so as to always force the leather back into the shoulder where ordinarily it is stretched.

Next we passed to the belt making department in which belting is made in very large volume and prac-



tically all of it made from black Vim leather.

One feature of their belting is that every belt of 8 inches or above is cut so that the mark of the cow's backbone shows down the middle of the belt.

It seems that the toughest and strongest part of a cow's hide is that portion that comes from just over the backbone and in a butt of leather you can always see the mark of the backbone. In order to insure the greatest strength and wearing qualities in their big belts, E. F. Houghton & Co. never use any leather in a belt of 8 inches or above unless it is so cut that the backbone shows down the middle.

We next went to chemical laboratory, which operates in connection with their oils and cotton softeners department, and I found a large number of young men at work.

A sample of every run of any oil or batch of softener is checked to insure that it is up to quality and samples are also taken from every barrel when ready for shipment. These samples are preserved for six months in order to be able to check them against any complaint if it occurs.

In the basement of that building I saw large numbers of bags piled to the ceiling and was told that they contained ground bone and it was estimated that they had 1,000,000 pounds of ground bone on hand.

They use the bone in making a product that is used in the case hardening of steel and do a very large business in it.

They also produce a sulphurized oil that is used to keep down the temperature of tools when cutting steel.

I passed through a very large room filled with barrels and I noticed quite a number of them upon which the word "rejected" was pasted.

I was told that they contained oils or softeners that had been rejected by the chemists as not entirely up to standard and that the contents of such barrels had to be converted into some other product before being sold.

From what I saw I feel confident that E. F. Houghton & Co. use more than usual care in seeing that every shipment of any product from their plant is fully up to the quality sold.

They claim that the Houghton line of cotton mill softeners contains a kind of warp conditioner for every type and size of warp yarn. Some of these warp conditioners are especially designed for fine count goods, others for coarser counts and other warp conditioners for colored warps.

They have a line of cotton softeners which are sold under the brands of Cottonlubrics. There is a Cottonlubric which they say will give a soft mellow feel and handle in the finished fabric. There is another Cottonlubric which they say will increase the lustre and sheen of the fabric as well as give it the desired softness.

E. F. Houghton & Co. also manufacture the better grades of high sulphonated oils such as Turkey Red Oils, alizerine assistants, etc. The most frequently used product being brand TT Sulfol.

After passing through many de-

partments in which cotton softeners and special oils, many of which do not go to the textile trade, were manufactured, we wound up in a small office and I was introduced to L. E. Murphy, the vice-president of the company, who devotes most of his time to the oil and softener sales.

Mr. Murphy traveled in the South many years ago as salesman for E. F. Houghton & Co. and he described some of the cotton mills and the hotels of those days.

From him I learned that E. F. Houghton & Co. have a very large manufacturing plant in Chicago and a fairly large one in Detroit, but most of the products which Southern cotton mills buy are made in the Philadelphia plant.

I learned that their Southern distributors at the present time were H. J. Waldron, 425 N. Park Drive Extension, Greensboro, N. C.; W. W. Fowler, 511 Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Barker, Jr., 1015 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.; W. R. Barker, 2831 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.; Wayne Davies, Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. J. Ellis, 1224 Waugh Drive, Houston, Texas; G. S. Rogers, 418 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Mr. Pressell drove me to the North Philadelphia station, where I thanked him for his courtesies, and caught the 1 o'clock train for New York.

I left the plant of E. F. Houghton & Co. with a different idea of their business from that I had had previously.

Not only is the business of far greater volume than I thought but I found there a system and an organization such as rarely exists and yet the system had not been built at the expense of the employees but rather with their full co-operation.

Any mill man who has time to visit the E. F. Houghton & Co. plant at Philadelphia will be well repaid for his time.

### Spindle Activity in September

The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary census figures 36,562,232 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on September 30, 1927, of which 32,343,454 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 32,239,246 for August, 32,324,426 for July, 32,756,682 for June, 32,905,256 for May, 32,886,984 for April, and 32,146,746 for September, 1926.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,761,346,598. During September the normal time of operation was 25½ days (allowance being made for the observance of Labor Day in some localities) compared with 27 for August, 25 1-6 for July, 26 for June, 25½ for May, and 25 2-3 for April. Based on an activity of 8.78 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during September was 39,132,371 or at 107.0 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compared with 103.5 for August, 99.1 for July, 09.3 for June, 108.9 for May, 105.6 for April, and 98.5 for September, 1926.

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## Group Chairmen Report At Institute Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

Me.; George Delano, Bourne, Mills, Fall River; A. W. Dimick, Grosvenor-Dale Co.; North Grosvenor-Dale, Conn.

B. H. Bristow Draper, Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y.; J. C. Evins, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.; Ed. H. Ellis, Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsythe, Ga.; Geo. P. Entwistle, Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.; W. A. Erwin, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.; W. A. Erwin, Jr., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.; Henry C. Everett, Jr., Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.; J. C. Fargo, Globe Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga.; Charles F. Fingerhut, Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.; H. R. Fitzgerald, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; J. M. Gamewell, Erlanger Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C.; J. S. Gary, Jr., James A. Gary & Son, Baltimore; H. J. Gourley, Warren Mfg. Co., Warren, R. I.

Kenneth Gant, Neuse Mfg. Co., Neuse, N. C.; J. E. Gettys' Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.; George B. Grant, Jr., Grant Yarn Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Edwin Farnham Greene, Pacific Mills, Boston; S. Harold Greene and E. N. Morris, Lawton Mills, Plainfield, Conn.; George S. Harris, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Charles H. Haynes, Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.; M. Hendrick, Haynes Mills, Avondale, N. C.; R. E. Henry, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.; Charles M. Holmes, Holmes Mfg. Co., New Bedford; Eugene Holt, Aurora Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

John H. Holt, Luther Mfg. Co., Fall River; Ernest N. Hood, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; Arthur C. Homer, Pilgrim Mills, Fall River; Benjamin L. Ivey, Carhartt Overall Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; Floyd W. Jefferson, New York City; David Jennings, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; Allen Johnson, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.; C. W. Johnston, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; William Kenworthy, Wamsutta Mill, New Bedford; H. W. Kirby, Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.; J. H. Ledyard, Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss.; K. P. Lewis, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.; H. A. Ligon, Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

H. F. Lippitt, Manville-Jenckes Co., Providence; Alex Long, Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; J. A. Long, Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.; Arthur H. Lowe, Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Boston; W. B. MacColl, Lorraine Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; T. M. Marchant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.; A. R. McEachern, St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co., St. Pauls, N. C.; John A. McGregor, Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.; G. H. Milliken, Dallas Mfg. Co., New York city; V. M. Montgomery, Picolet Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. B. Moore, Neely Mfg. Co., York, S. C.; Frank I. Neild, Neild Mfg. Corp., New Bedford; Charles H. Newell, Baltic Mills Co., Baltic, Conn.

Charles B. Nichols, Thorndike Co., Boston; Henry G. Nichols, Otis Co.,

Boston; W. S. Nicholson, Union-Buffer Mills Co., Union, S. C.; J. E. Osborn, Merchants Mfg. Co., Fall River; N. C. Poe, Jr., F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; John McClellan, New England Southern Mills, Boston; Leavelle McCampbell, Graniteville Mfg. Co., New York city; A. W. McLellan, Alden Mills, New Orleans; L. D. Pitts, Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; W. S. Pepperell, Warren Mfg. Co., Providence; R. B. Pitts, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.; Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.; Don E. Scott, Sidney Cotton Mills, Graham, N. C.

H. W. Scott, Sidney Cotton Mills, Graham, N. C.; J. C. Self, Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; John Skinner, Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y.; J. A. Smyth, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; W. Stackhouse, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, S. C.; Fred W. Steele, York Mfg. Co., Boston; C. W. Taft, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.; Gilbert T. Thompson, Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co., Adams, Mass.; Ward Thoron, Merrimack Mfg. Co., Boston; J. W. Valentine, LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.; T. N. Webb, Belle View Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, N. C.; W. L. Ward, Loward Cotton Mills, Waltham, N. C.

Charles Walcott, Newmarket Mfg. Co., Boston; J. C. Webb, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.; Thomas H. Webb, Locke Cotton Mill Co., Concord, N. C.; Robert R. West, Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass.; J. Harvey White, Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; H. T. Whitin, Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., Northbridge, Mass.; E. H. Williamson, Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; Lynn B. Williamson, L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; J. Walter Williamson, Bellwill Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.; W. E. Winchester, Lockwood Co., New York city; E. F. Woodside, Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.; Frank F. Wooley, Coventry Co., Anthony, R. I.

A. M. Young, Queen City Cotton Co., Burlington, Vt.; B. C. Chace, Crown Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; H. W. Woods, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.; C. E. Prior, Guyan Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. C. Swift, Sharp Mfg. Co., New Bedford; Robert S. Wallace, Fitchburg Yarn Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; W. M. McLaurine, secretary, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Russell T. Fisher, secretary, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Spencer Turner, president, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Perry S. Newell, secretary, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; W. J. Ball, Catlin & Co.; E. C. Barnhardt, Concord, N. C.

Robert F. Bowe, Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., Charles M. Brooks, Joshua L. Bailey & Co., New York city; Robert P. Bowe, Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.; McGruder Dent, Joshua L. Bailey & Co.; Saul F. Dribben, Cone Export & Commission Co.; S. Robert Glassford, Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc.; T. Holt Haywood, Fredk Vietor & Achelis Co.; W. J. Gallon, J. P. Stevens & Co.; T. P. Grosvenor, Grosvenor-Dale Sales Corp.; C. M. Guggenheimer, Cone Export & Com-

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George Walcott, Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.; E. W. Wasserthal, Lamport Mfg. Supply Co.; C. Morton Whitman, Clarence Whitman & Sons; R. E. Haff, Du Pont Rayon Co.; S. C. Lamport, Lamport Co.; A. Somnaripa, Du Pont Rayon Co.; V. E. Carroll, Textile World; C. M. Thomas, The Economist Group; C. W. Steffler, Commerce and Finance; J. J. Manning, Journal of Commerce; Harry Riemer, Daily News Record.

### Study of Increased Production Methods

Mechanization and improved organization have so improved the productivity of the manufacturing industry in the United States since the beginning of the century on an average 67 workers in 1925 produced as much as 100 men turned out in 1899, despite the shorter hours now prevailing, according to a study of productive efficiency made by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York.

If the productivity of industry through mechanization should continue to increase in the same manner and at the same rate for the next 25 years, it would at the end of that time require but 45 men to produce what now requires a force of nearly 70, and which a little more than 25 years ago necessitated the employment of 100 men. Such calculation, however speculative it may be, does not overdraw the striking advances constantly being made in the way of mechanization and more efficient co-ordination of effort in manufacturing processes. Iron screws, for instance, are now being made by automatic machinery at a ratio of about 1,000 to every 1 formerly made by hand; spikes are being turned out by machinery at a ratio of 200 to every 1 previously turned out by hand, and in various other processes of the metal trades industry, such as boring, broaching, tapping, counter sinking, reaming and milling, mechanization has increased productivity at a ratio of about 50 to 1 per worker. Other industries, as for instance the iron and steel industry, the textile and textile products industries, shoe manufacturing, bottle blowing, baking, and printing all have undergone similar changes through mechanization.

This process of mechanization, the Conference Board points out, has multiplied the available stock of consumption goods, has made possible the wider use of many commodities formerly in the class of luxuries, and is strikingly reflected in an effective increase of our na-

tional income of more than 40 per cent since 1914. The "real wage" of industrial workers, that is the purchasing power of the industrial wage earner's weekly pay, according to the Conference Board's wage studies, is now more than a third greater than it was in 1914. The increased mechanization also in effect has released many, who otherwise would have been claimed by manual tasks, for activity in other fields, thus affording opportunity for not only a materially but also culturally richer and broader national life, as is evidenced by the increased proportion of the population attending schools and colleges during the past few years.

The increase of productive efficiency achieved by mechanization of course varies in the different industries, and has been most striking in the newer industries which are less handicapped by old established customs of procedure. An outstanding example is the automobile industry, which in 1925 required less than a third as many workers to produce a given number of cars than it did in 1914. The rubber industry has advanced almost, but not quite as rapidly. In the leather and in the lumber industries, on the other hand, it takes about the same number of workers to turn out a given quantity of product as it did 25 years ago, in fact, probably owing to a decrease in the number of working hours, the number of persons in 1925 was even a trifle higher, in proportion to the amount produced than in 1899, although lower than it had been in 1914.

According to the Conference Board's computation, the production of 100 persons in 1899, including office and management personnel as well as manual workers, was matched in 1925 by the output of 75 persons in the food and food products industry; 83 in textile and textile products manufacturing; 81 in iron and steel; 101 in the lumber industry; 103 in leather manufacturing; 61 in the paper and printing industry; 47 in the chemical industry; 63 in stone, clay and glass manufacturing; 44 in the metal and metal products industry and 34 in tobacco manufacturing.

### May Build Hospital for Mill Employees

Gastonia, N. C.—A small hospital of 40 or 50 beds to be supported by the textile executives of the county, with, perhaps, some assistance from the city of Gastonia and the county commissioners, for the purpose of caring for cases of illness, accidents and other misfortunes among the mill operatives of the county and city, is under contemplation by the Gaston County Textile Association.

The matter was broached at a recent meeting of the textile men of the county and a committee to look into the feasibility of the proposition and report back at a later meeting.

The committee is composed of Messrs. W. T. Rankin, S. A. Robinson, A. K. Winget, A. M. Dixon and Frank Goldberg.

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights  
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

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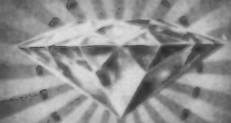
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Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,  
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Fajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,  
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,  
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York. — Trading in cotton goods was generally light during the week and sales were again less than production. Distribution in whole-sale houses continued active and shipments on past orders were large. There was considerable talk of regulating production in keeping with the smaller sales and many market factors believe that production will decrease within the next several weeks. Prices on gray goods were slightly easier. Print cloths and sheetings showed minor reductions. Some substantial sales of specialties for delivery in the first quarter of next year were reported. Further business in some lines of tire fabrics was reported. Cotton duck was dull and sales were small.

In finished lines, the best business done was in printed wash goods and rayon mixtures. New prices were named on ginghams for spring delivery. Sales of fancy flannels and blankets were fairly active.

In print cloths there were sales of November 64x60s at 8½¢ and November-December brought the same price. Spots were to be had first hand at the same figure also. Buyers took a few 27-inch 64x60s at 6½¢ and 28-inch at 6½¢. There was no change on 80 squares, held for 11½¢ for all deliveries; 72x76s, 10½¢; 68x72s, 9½¢; 60x48s, 7½¢. A few rumors of low prices appeared to be without warrant. Mills offered 27-inch 9-yard at 6¢ on contract and 6½¢ spots; 6-40-yard, 7½¢; 44-inch 7.25-yard, 6½¢. A few wide prints were inquired for.

Sheetings sales showed contracts of 32-inch, 40x40, 6.25 yard quoted at 6 cents net. Some second hands offered 3-inch, 40x40, 6.15 yard at 6¼ cents net, while some were reported sold in first hands at three-eighths. Mills were generally quoting 7½¢ for net on 36-inch, 48x48, 5.50-yard; some sold in second hands at one-eighth. There were sales of 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 yard at 10½¢ net, first hands; while most centers were asking 9½¢ for 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00-yard, some clean goods were reported obtained at even money, first hands. Mills quoted 14½¢ to three-quarters net on 40-inch, 48x48, 2.50-yard; some were reported sold in second hands at one-half; the 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85-yard were reported in first hands at 12½¢ net. Sales of 40-inch, 48x48, 3.75 yard were reported at 10 cents net and 40-inch, 44x40, 4.25 yard at 9 cents net; 8½¢ to one-quarter net quoted on 40-inch, 44x44, 5.00 yard.

There were a number of fair sized orders placed in the fine cotton goods section. For the most part

little inquiry or business was remarked in the trade. A variety of inquiries were put up to mills on which buyers found that the asking prices were usually higher than buyers appeared willing to pay. A few small sales were put through on which the aggregate volume was not in the least important. While a few mills have stood ready to compromise on prices they have stood firm against the bearish efforts of many buyers who are considering covering further on their needs.

There were offerings of combed broadcloths with Eastern makes to be had as low as 17½¢ for good makes and others holding more choice qualities for 18¢ on which the first hand price continues firm at 18½¢. A few sales of 144x76s were made at 19¢ and 19½¢ for yardage held by mills for up to 20¢. The best buyers say they can find mill offerings of 120x64s two-ply by single is 25½¢ with pimas held for up to 31¢. On the 144x76s two-ply both way the market has held at 40¢, made with American cotton to 45¢ for Egyptian or pima quality.

Although scattered trading featured the week in the Fall River print cloth market, some moderate sized contracts were reported placed with deliveries running through the remainder of the year. Safeens, twills and marquisetts featured in this respect, prices generally being based on present figures. Estimated sales for the week were placed at 55,000 pieces.

Inquiry at the beginning of the week was good for all styles, although orders were of small size and generally for spot and nearby delivery. Narrow goods were in fair demand, 25-inch, 52x44, 11.00 at 4½¢ and three-quarters, and 25-inch, 40x32, 14.75, at 3½¢, especially being favored. Odd counts in this width were traded in on the basis of 50 and 51 cents per pound.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	67½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	65½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	63½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	95
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	11¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	13¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s.	11½
Brown sheetings, stand.	14½
Tickings, 8-oz.	24 a25
Denims	19
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Kid finished cambrics.	8½a 9½
Dress ginghams	16½a 18½
Standard prints	8½

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—A rather scattered business in yarns was reported during the week. Sales of small quantities for quick shipment were fairly numerous and there were some reports of larger business. As a rule, consumers continued to mark time and were not willing to cover in a large way at present prices. In some instances, concessions were reported, but most spinners held prices unchanged.

The most active yarns were carded weaving yarns, sales being larger than for the knitting numbers. Inquiry for a wide range of yarns was fairly broad, but was slow in developing into actual sales. The potential demand is considered very good and most sellers are inclined to be optimistic over prospects for renewed active buying within the next several weeks. Consumers apparently lack confidence in present cotton prices and seem to feel that they will find prices more attractive by waiting. Spinners assert that there is no reason for lower prices at this time and are resisting efforts toward lower quotations. Some irregularity was noted in quotations due to carrying prices quoted for the same numbers. It has been noted, however, that lower prices have failed to stimulate business. It is thought that most concessions were based upon the fact that some buyers, after shopping the market, were able to locate small lots of yarn at less than quoted prices, but that no large lots were obtainable. The easier trend of the cotton market kept the situation unsettled and further delayed a great deal of buying that is expected to develop when cotton prices show more stability.

Combed yarns have been less affected by lower cotton than the carded numbers, due to the fact that premiums for staple cotton have been maintained. Coarse and medium counts of single combed yarns were slightly easier, but the finer numbers in ply yarns showed no price changes.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	34 1/2
10s	35 1/2
12s	36 1/2
14s	37 1/2
16s	38 1/2
20s	40
24s	44
26s	45
30s	49
40s	56
40s ex.	58
50s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	35
10s	36
12s	36 1/2
14s	38
16s	40
20s	42
24s	44
26s	46
30s	47
32s	48
36s	54
40s	56

40s ex.	58
50s	70
60s	78
Part Waste Insulating Yarn.	
6s, 1-ply	30
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	31
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	32
12s, 2-ply	34
16s, 2-ply	36
20s, 2-ply	38
26s, 2-ply	41
30s, 2-ply	42
Tinged Carpet 3 and 4-ply	33
White Carpet 3 and 4-ply	34
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	35
8s	36
10s	38
12s	40
16s	42
20s	44
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	35
12s	36
14s	37
16s	38
20s	39
24s	41
26s	42
30s	45
40s	54
Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	35
8s	36
10s	37
12s	37 1/2
14s	38
16s	38 1/2
20s	39
22s	40
24s	42
26s	43
30s	44
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	36
10s	36 1/2
12s	37 1/2
14s	38 1/2
16s	39
20s	40
22s	41
24s	42
26s	43
30s	44
36s	45
40s	56
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.	
16s	51
20s	53
30s	61
36s	66
40s	72
50s	77
60s	85
70s	95
80s	1.05
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	44
12s	45
14s	46
18s	47
20s	48
22s	49
24s	52
26s	54
28s	55
32s	58
34s	59
36s	62
38s	64
40s	65
50s	76
60s	85
70s	95
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-ply.	
20s	51
22s	52
24s	53
30s	57
36s	63
40s	73
45s	84
50s	86

Edenton, N. C.—It is understood that the Edenton Cotton Mills are to be electrically equipped throughout. The mills are now partially driven by steam.

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